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WORLD PEACE IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PATRIOTISM, SAYS MR. BRYCE

Former British Ambassador to United States in Norman Angell Magazine Urges Friendly Relations With All Countries

WAR A NATION'S LOSS

Diplomat Points at What Have Seemed to Be Inevitable Conflicts Settled by the Exercise of Good Sense

called sentimental. But on this line there are arguments which will appeal to the most materially practical minds. "I can just remember, though I was then a child, the controversy with the United States over Oregon, which brought both countries to the verge of a conflict. In that case a vast and fertile territory was in dispute, a territory worth fighting for so far as its value went. Yet who has ever doubted when once the excitement had passed away that it would have been a frightful misfortune for both nations had they fought for it.

"Since then how many war panics have we not seen in England. At one time men talked of war with France as inevitable and within the last 10 years there were many who set up Russia as the enemy with whom there could be no settled peace till there had first been a war.

"Now by the exercise of a little good sense and good temper on both sides we have established friendly relations with both those countries. Why not with all countries?

"There is none that seeks a quarrel with us, or has a cause for a quarrel, and none that does not stand to lose incomparably more than she could gain by a quarrel. So let us wish well to your efforts to show that each nation has an interest in the prosperity and welfare of its fellow nations and that the most ardent patriotism is compatible with a true and earnest allegiance to humanity as a whole."

ROYAL ACADEMY ASKS OFFICIAL SANCTION FOR ARTS AT 1915 FAIR

Sir Edward Poynter Presents Petition to Board of Trade Signed by Many Artists—Effect Is to Strengthen Demand for Exposition Recognition by Government

low, former president of the Watercolor Society; Sir James D. Linton, president of the Royal Institute of Watercolorists; Walter Oulless, Frank Dicksee and Hamo Thornycroft, the well-known sculptor.

The request, therefore, of the business firms for official recognition of the exhibition has now had the support of the British Guild of Natural Scientists, which contains many of the most prominent natural scientists of the day, members of the peace centenary commission of West India, the committee of the International League, and now, finally, of the Royal Academy.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY MEN OUT ON STRIKE

Employees of Entire System Told to Quit—General Cessation Is Threatened Because of Government Retrenchment

LINES BEING GUARDED

RIO EMBASSY MAY GO TO SIR LIONEL CARDEN

British Ambassador at Mexico Said to Be Entitled to Promotion if Expected Vacancy in the Legation Takes Place

NOT TO BE REMOVED

LONDON—The Monitor is able to confirm in every way yesterday's cable despatch respecting Sir Lionel Carden although the source from which the Monitor received it renders confirmation unnecessary. The prize of the South and Central American-British diplomatic service is the legation in Rio Janeiro just as the embassy at Paris is the prize of the British diplomatic service as a whole.

The services of Sir Lionel Carden would entitle him to the Rio legation, which the Monitor has reason to believe is about to become vacant. Should it become vacant he would almost naturally receive the appointment on account of his services to the state. His transfer from Mexico would therefore depend rather upon changes in the British diplomatic service than on events in Mexico.

To say that his promotion would indicate an intention of the part of the United Kingdom of supporting President Wilson's policy is a completely wrong way of putting the matter.

The United Kingdom has announced its intention of supporting President Wilson in his dealings with the Mexican crisis, and this being so, it matters very little to the White House whether the British ambassador in Mexico City is Sir Lionel Carden or Charles Marling, who is one of the favorites for a vacancy in Mexico, or any other member of the diplomatic service. A British minister in Mexico or anywhere else, whoever he may be, will loyally carry out the policy of Downing street whether it has its entire sympathy or not.

MR. LIND MEETS O'SHAUGHNESSY

VERACRUZ, Mex.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge d'affaires at Mexico City, arrived here today to confer with John Lind, President Wilson's special envoy. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was accompanied by his wife. The diplomatic representatives went at once to the American consulate and went into conference with Mr. Lind.

BOSTON PROGRAM IS BEING PREPARED FOR BANK HEARING

Previous to the expected arrival of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston in this city, Milton C. Elliott, secretary of the federal regional reserve bank organization committee, is holding further conferences today with the Chamber of Commerce committee and representatives of the New England bankers.

Order of procedure at the hearing Friday was announced by George M. Towle.



M. C. ELLIOTT

as follows: Chamber of Commerce representatives appear first, representatives of the Boston Clearing House Association appear second, individual bankers will be heard last. Precedence, however, will be given to Governor Walsh, who is expected to speak in favor of a regional bank in Boston.

Mr. Elliott held a private conference this morning with William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, Charles P. Plinn, Jr., vice-president of the National Union Bank and president of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, and Mr. Toole, in Mr. Gaston's office. The purpose of this conference was to work out the order in which individual bankers would appear at the hearing.

Mr. Elliott took luncheon with Mr. Towle today. Secretary McAdoo is not expected until tonight.

Choice of the men who, besides Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors of the port, will represent the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the hearings Friday and Saturday will be made at the meeting of the chamber committee this afternoon. The Massachusetts Trust Company Association meets this afternoon at the Old Colony Trust Company building to decide what steps will be taken by its members under the new currency system, and the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Bankers Association comes tonight at the Copley Plaza.

Daniel G. Wing, president of the First National bank of this city, meets 150 of the representatives of his corresponding banks at lunch at the Copley Plaza hotel today, and correspondents of the National Shawmut bank are also meeting with the officials of that institution.

[Details of the hearing conducted by the organization board in New York may be found on page 7.]

IZZET PASHA SAYS HE DOES NOT PLAN COUP IN ALBANIA

VIENNA—In an interview with the correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse, Izzet Pasha has repudiated any intention of attempting a coup d'etat in Albania. He is probably aware that such a policy would end in ruin.

At the same time an attempt to land a band of Turkish soldiers at Avlona has only just been prevented, and the whole condition of the country is in such a state of unrest that it is difficult to see what will follow the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the southern districts.

TURKISH WAR HEAD RETIRES OFFICERS

CONSTANTINOPLE—Enver Bey has already shown his hand as the new war minister in the most decided way. No less than 280 staff officers have been placed on the retired list. This includes some of the highest officers in the service.

BRITISH EXPORTS SHOW LARGE GAIN

LONDON—Returns of the Board of Trade for last year have been published and show another immense increase. British exports having risen £38,000,000 during the last year, namely, from £497,000,000 to £535,000,000.

TESTIMONY ABOUT INFRINGEMENTS IN SHOE SUIT OPPOSED

Objection to the admission of testimony regarding infringement suits was made today by James A. Fowler, special assistant to the United States attorney general, at the resumed hearing of the suit of the United Shoe Machinery Company, which it charges with monopoly. Mr. Fowler criticized the motive of the defendant company in bringing suits against Thomas G. Plant and the Thomas G. Plant Company.

When Judge Putnam yesterday asked why the United Shoe Company wanted to buy the Plant properties when it was suing Mr. Plant for an infringement of its patents, Attorney Charles F. Choate, for the company, explained that the purchase was made to end litigation.

FRENCH BUDGET EXPENDITURE CUT BY 50,000,000 FRANCS

PARIS—M. Caillaux has informed the budget committee that the expenditure of the year has been subjected to so rigorous an examination that it has been possible to reduce the expenditure of the budget by 50,000,000. This will still leave M. Caillaux a deficit of 1,350,000,000 for the year to provide for.

SHIPPERS TO BE HEARD ON RATES

WASHINGTON—There has never been any question that the shippers would be heard by the interstate commerce commission as to the 5 per cent increase in rates asked by the 52 eastern railroads, said Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, special counsel for the commission, today. When Commissioner Harlan said that the commission would decide next week whether shippers would be heard he had reference to hearings on specific schedules.

Some officials in close touch with the commission's work and familiar with its habits in deciding important cases believe there will be no decision before next June.

TRADE SCHOOL TEACHES 33 GIRLS

Thirty-three girls are now being cared for at the Dorchester industrial school for girls, according to the report read by the secretary, Miss Mary G. Stone, at the annual meeting of the school held at the home of Mrs. Richard Stone, Marlboro street, yesterday.

Officers elected include: Miss Eleanor S. Parker, president; Mrs. Frank K. Nash, Mrs. Nathaniel H. Stone and Miss Gertrude T. Jacobs, vice-presidents.

LAUGHTER IN ZABERN SQUARE STOPPED AT POINT OF GUNS

Testimony in Alsace-Lorraine Case Declares Colonel von Reuter Was in State of Uncontrolled Excitement and Soldiers Were Rushed About With Fixed Bayonets

BERLIN—The court martial at Strasbourg yesterday heard the evidence of the civil judges who were arrested for not complying with military orders. The judges declared that Colonel von Reuter's actions were illegal, as there was neither a state of siege nor war. They declared that during their interview with him after their arrest in the barracks he was in a state of uncontrolled excitement, and insisted that he had acted according to orders received.

The most sensational evidence produced was that of Chief of Police Sergeant, who explained that he had been stationed in Zabern for 40 years. The demonstrations in the streets, he said,

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN TO GIVE UP HIS SEAT IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON—Joseph Chamberlain has announced that he will retire from the representation of West Birmingham in Parliament at the next general election. He has sat for this seat with enormous majorities for 37 years and during the last fight his hold upon the constituency has actually increased. Though he has not been able to attend the House.

It is curious to think that when in 1880 he entered Gladstone's second cabinet as president of the Board of Trade his appearance was regarded in conservative circles as a surrender to Socialism. Mr. Chamberlain was then the most advanced Radical in Parliament. He was the organizer of the famous Birmingham caucus, was a friend of home rule and a free trader of free traders.

In 1886 he resigned from Gladstone's cabinet owing to his unwillingness to support home rule on the basis of a separate Parliament in Ireland endowed

MASSACHUSETTS' NEW GOVERNOR



GOV. DAVID I. WALSH

HARVARD HEAD TO BE AT HEARING ON TAX EXEMPTIONS

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University is to attend the hearing at Cambridge city hall tonight to be given by the special committee on exempted property. Alderman Frank J. McAvoy is chairman of the committee which is expected soon to file with the municipal council its report.

Methods of relieving the city of the burden of between \$32,000,000 and \$35,000,000 worth of exempted property of educational institutions, churches and the like which are free from taxation are to be recommended to the council by this special committee.

Harvard University, Technology, Andover Theological Seminary, Episcopal Theological school are among the numerous institutions now untaxed.

CHICAGO STOPS SEX LECTURES

CHICAGO—Sex talks in the Chicago public schools must stop for by a two thirds vote of the 21 members of the board of education, Supt. Ella Flagg Young's innovation was voted out.

Several of these talks were made to high school students in October and November. The addresses aroused much feeling among parents.

Portions of the lectures were barred from the mails. Catholics and Governor Dunne opposed the lectures.

DAVID I. WALSH TAKES OATH—SAYS RAILROADS MUST BE SEPARATED

Complete Reorganization of Boston & Maine Is Urged Upon the Stockholders With State Control as an Alternative

Inaugural Ceremonies Delayed by Debate and Rollcalls in the House on Proposition to Reconsider Committee Selections

BRINGS UP ISSUES

Many Questions That Have Been Before the People of the State Are Treated in the First Utterance

CUSTOM HAS FRIENDS

Representative Bothfeld Starts the Legislative Delay by Moving That the Action of Yesterday Be Reconsidered

Immediate and radical reorganization of the Boston & Maine railroad to keep it from going into the hands of receivers was demanded by Governor Walsh in his inaugural address today. He treats the separation of that road and the New Haven as a foregone conclusion and a step that will be taken shortly.

That done, the Governor insists on prompt action by the owners and stockholders of the Boston & Maine. Otherwise the duty of the state will be to

(Continued on page ten, column seven)

NEW HAVEN FILES REQUEST TO KEEP WATTEY PROPERTY

Action Taken Under Section of Panama Canal Act Which Becomes Effective on July 1

WASHINGTON—After attending conferences with the department of justice today, Chairman Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad left for New York.

Mr. Elliott authorized the statement that the New Haven, under the terms of the Panama canal act, has filed a request with the interstate commerce commission for permission to retain possession of its line of sound steamboats.

The section of the canal act forbidding railroads from owning competing steamship lines will not become operative until July 1, but the New Haven files its application now as a part of its proposed program of settling its controversy with the federal government.

The commission will hold hearings. From the commission's decision there will be no appeal.

Mr. Elliott denied rumors that he had resigned from the Boston & Maine. Conferences between Mr. Elliott and the department of justice will be resumed Saturday or Monday.

On the authority of the attorney-general, it may be said that no agreement has yet been reached with regard to any of the numerous details of the New Haven case.

IRISH MASTER BUILDERS' ACT DECLARED ATTACK ON UNION

DUBLIN—The statement called to the Monitor on the 6th, to the effect that the new demands of the master builders were regarded as interfering with the rights of the trades unions and would lead to further trouble, has proved to be absolutely correct, in spite of the fact that the statement has been questioned elsewhere.

It is now admitted that the facts as given in the Monitor are entirely correct, and even the Freeman's Journal sees that the master builders have made a tactical error which it regards as playing into the hands of the syndicalists.

The Monitor representative called this morning on Robert Williams, secretary of the National Union of Transport Workers, in London to learn his views on the subject.

Mr. Williams declared that the statement as made in the Monitor cable was entirely correct; that the new proposals contained a direct attack on trades

BOOT AND SHOE WAGES INCREASE

WASHINGTON—Although the nominal full-time hours per week in the boot and shoe industry showed a 1.7 per cent decline in 1912 as compared with 1910 and 6.4 per cent decline as compared with 1890, wages per hour showed a 2.5 per cent advance in the first instance and a 34.8 per cent advance in the second, according to a labor department bulletin today.

HANDEL BOOTH RETIRES FROM DUBLIN INQUIRY

DUBLIN—Handel Booth, Liberal member for Pontefract, has retired from the police inquiry because his cross-examination of a police witness was discourteously interrupted by police counsel. He further told the Monitor representative that he anticipated this result and that he intended returning to London immediately.

School on board every ship of the navy! Will it not be well to bring a good piece of news like this to the attention of the young people that they may give in their current events class at school? By pointing out the item and giving the paper to them it may open a new source of information both they and their parents will value.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....
To Foreign Countries.....

Agitation of the Epirotes May Force Itself on Europe

GREECE STILL FACES MANY BIG PROBLEMS

Hellenes in Albania Plan to Resist New Authority and Already 30,000 Armed and Trained Volunteers Are Ready

OUTCOME IS AWAITED

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece.—Though Greece is now at peace with her neighbors, it must not be thought that her political difficulties are at an end. In effect, three problems actually confront her statesmen, all of which are of international importance.

While the frontiers of Epirus have been nominally settled by the great powers, the question has thereby become of increased difficulty for Greece, for the agitation of the Epirotes will not only effectively force itself upon Europe but will exercise a very vital influence upon Greek politics. The details of the case are so well known as to render unnecessary anything more than a mere recapitulation of the most important principles.

The frontiers of what has up till recently been the theoretical state of Albania, have for generations past remained undefined. The country was but a part of the Ottoman empire, and nobody knew or cared where Albania ended or Epirus began. Consequently when Italy and Austria, wishing to conserve the separate existence of a large tract of territory which they both coveted, but upon the partition of which they were unable to agree, decided to remove temporarily a cause of dissension between them and permanently to prevent untoward extension on the part of their future enemies in the Balkan peninsula by the creation of an independent Albanian state, it became necessary to define its frontier.

Servia and Montenegro, with their powerful Russian protector to watch over their interests, succeeded in retaining a large proportion of admitted Albanian territory and of enjoining in their new countries many thousands of Albanian citizens. Greece, left to her own devices, has lost heavily and sees 140,000 Hellenes handed over to Albanian rule at the bidding of Italy. The operation has been none the less painful because it has been protracted.

Korçia is cut off. This city, from being originally Albanian, has developed into a center of Greek culture, and a large tract of northern Epirus has been left in suspense. This was to be awarded to Greece or Albania, in accordance with the findings of an international commission, which was to investigate and report upon the mother tongue spoken by the people. Well-informed observers warned Europe of the impracticability of an investigation of this description, but the commission set out upon its task so equipped as immediately to prejudice Greek interests.

Its members, who for the most part were ignorant of the languages spoken by the people, were dependent upon translators of Italian nationality for their information, and on one occasion—sufficient to condemn their entire testimony in any court of law—these individuals were caught in the act of lying to the British delegate. From diverse causes it became at length obvious to the representatives of the great powers that they were engaged upon a task impossible of accomplishment, whereupon it was decided to adopt the same procedure as had been applied to the eastern and northern frontiers and to draw a line independent of the findings of the commission.

It was then that Greece stood in need of a sponsor. In the north, Russia had driven a bargain for the Slavs; in the south, Italy had the game all her own way. Other great Powers with a hazy appreciation of the fact that a greater Albania was intended to be the precursor of a greater Italy, endeavored to drive the frontier northward, but an intimation from the Romans that they were prepared to fight for what they considered their vital interests always had the desired effect. Italy obtained for Albania the greater part of the area reserved for delimitation, all the strategic strongholds on the common frontier and control of the commercial communications.

As has been already noted some 140,000 Hellenes, thus left under Albanian rule, under a domination which is to them very much more distasteful than that of the Turks, and the question naturally arises as to whether the Epirotes are prepared to bow the knee to the Albanian Baal. To those who have the slightest knowledge of what is passing in Epirus today, there can only be one answer to this question. The Greeks in Albania are going to fight. Already they have 30,000 armed and trained volunteers who wear the uncompromising motto of "Union or Death," and in the Balkan country 30,000 determined irregulars can render normal government impossible. That they are smarting under a great injustice is admitted even by those critics who hold that Albania, having been robbed in the north, must find compensation in the south. Their feelings can likewise be readily understood.

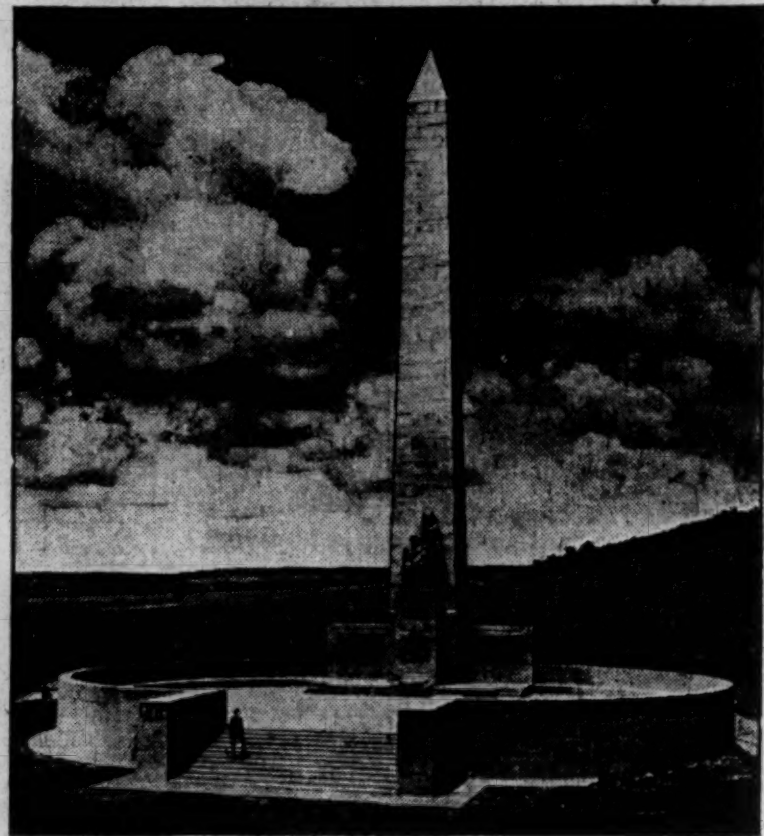
For years they have lived for union with the motherland, and now, with liberty almost within their grasp, they are to be handed over to the tender mercies

of a government which they abhor. They are to be sacrificed because one of the great Powers desires a big Albania in order that she may increase her own power at the expense of Greece, and because none of the others is prepared to risk a moment's anxiety in the interests of justice and equity, although it is unlikely that anything more than a little firmness on the part of the triple entente would have been necessary to right the wrong.

That the Greeks in Albania will resist the dictates of the Vallaona government is probable; that any good purpose will be thereby served, is improbable. Indeed, those responsible for the organization of the insurrectionary movement must seriously consider whether they are not thereby incurring still graver risks, and are not opening the door for

armed intervention of Italy—an opportunity which the Consulta is anxiously awaiting. It must certainly be admitted that the agitation is prejudicing the interests of Greece in other fields, and in view of the "fait accompli" it is necessary for the Greeks now to decide whether the unattainable interests of the Epirotes in particular should be allowed to further jeopardize those of Hellas in general. That the Epirotes should in any case oppose Albanian authority is justifiable; that Greece should sympathize with them is but natural; but the lookers-on, who after all see most of the game, feel that the government would be well advised to continue its present policy of abstention from active assistance, or even open encouragement, of the revolutionary movement.

GREAT NATIONAL MONUMENT AT BLOEMFONTEIN UNVEILED



(Copyright by Somerville & Co., Bloemfontein)
War memorial erected to Boer women and children

(Special to the Monitor)
BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony.—Speaking at the unveiling of the war memorial to Boer women and children, which has been erected at Bloemfontein, recently, Mr. Steyn said that he foresaw the day when every section of the South African people, of whatever origin, provided it were inspired by a true South African spirit, would regard the virtues commemorated by this memorial as a common heritage. The memorial should be a lesson and an inspiration to all.

General Botha, who also spoke, said he knew it required great restraint for many to banish all feelings of bitterness. Yet it was their duty not to feel bitterness or hatred. They should however teach their children to be worthy of such mothers, thereby following Mr. Kruger's advice to his people, namely: "Ex-

amine the past, take from it all that is beautiful, and on it create the future." The memorial consists of a tall obelisk, the top of which is covered with burnished copper. It stands between two small kopjes flanked by the main line to Kimberley and Cape Town.

LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE SOON TO BECOME PUBLIC PROPERTY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Arrangements have finally been made for completing the purchase of the Crystal Palace and handing it over to the public with its grounds, Lord Plymouth having generously agreed to sell the property for £230,000 less than the £230,000 for which he bought it.

In the first instance Lord Plymouth only bought the property in order to give the Mansion House committee time to make a public appeal for funds as otherwise the palace and grounds would have been put up to auction for building purposes.

Half the purchase price was to be paid, it was understood, by the various municipal authorities interested in the palace, but owing to the unexpected refusal to contribute of the Camberwell borough council, which at first took a leading part in the movement for making the Crystal Palace public property, and the reduction of the Penge contribution from £20,000 to £5,000, there was a deficit of £29,400 in the first half of the fund. The second half was raised in a fortnight by means of the Times fund, to which Lord Plymouth contributed £5,000, so that his total contribution is almost £35,000. The legal transfer to the public will be made, it is expected, as from January 1.

The following are the contributors to the fund and the amounts given by each: Mansion House and Times funds, including contributions by Lord Plymouth, £35,000, and the city corporation £20,000, which totaled £145,000; London County Council, £30,000; Croydon borough council, £10,000; Lambeth borough council, £10,000; Beckenham borough council, £5,000; Wandsworth borough council, £4,000; Bromley borough council, £1,000, and Stepney borough council, £500. Total, £230,000.

DISCONTENT OVER FRENCH POSTAL PROMOTION LIST

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—Relations between the associations of French postmen and the ministry of posts and telegraphs have been broken off. On the appointment of M. Malvy to the ministry, an attempt was made to induce him to cancel the report of the central promotion board and to make a new list of nominations.

M. Malvy replied that though he sympathized with some of the grievances of the men, it was his duty to abide by the decision of his predecessor and to uphold the list of promotions. A campaign is to be set afoot for the purpose of making the public acquainted with the situation.

"MONNA LISA" IS SOON RETURNED

(Special to the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy.—The recovery of Leonardo Da Vinci's "Monna Lisa" was managed quickly and cleverly. The workman who took it from the Louvre gallery opened negotiations with an antiquarian in Florence, who immediately notified the authorities at the Uffizi. The picture was identified, and in a few hours the holder was put under arrest. Even the man who took it from the Louvre did not appear to be much cast down, the director of the Uffizi was very much pleased, and the antiquarian felt a calm happiness in the consciousness that justice had been vindicated.

SOCIALIST UNITY IN ENGLAND URGED BY FRENCH LEADER

M. Jaures Says International Movement Will Result in Universal Adoption of Arbitration

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—M. Jaures, before returning to Paris after attending an anti-conscription meeting in London, addressed, as a member of the International Socialist Bureau, a message to British Socialists. In it he stated that it had been found that there existed no serious obstacle in the way of Socialist unity in England.

English Socialists recognized that it would be far easier to carry on propaganda in the labor movement if they could carry on the work as a single party. The power of the International Labor and Socialist organization was already being felt. It had already proved a strong break to warlike intentions and criminal intrigues. Even where the force of the movement seemed to incur defeat, it had only been a momentary defeat.

In France the ministry which had forced the three years' service bill through Parliament had been defeated on account of its action. The moment would come when the people of the world, guided by the international socialist movement, would be able to impose upon their respective governments, as Mr. Jaures had said, the necessity of prudence, of the universal adoption of arbitration, of peace, of general disarmament, on the basis of social justice.

BRITISH NOTE ON ALBANIAN QUESTION INDORSED BY FRANCE

Sir Edward Grey's Object Said to Be to Avoid Difficulty Which Would Have Arisen Had Terms of Ambassadors' Conference on Greek Evacuation Been Kept

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON.—As already reported in the Monitor cable despatches, the terms of the British note to the powers in regard to the Albanian and Aegean question have now been made known. The note consists in all of 10 paragraphs, and the object of Sir Edward Grey in its formation has been to avoid the difficulty which would have arisen if the terms agreed upon by the ambassadors' conference in regard to the evacuation

of southern Albania by the Greek forces had been strictly adhered to.

According to this agreement the Greek forces were to have evacuated Epirus by Dec. 31. Inasmuch, however, as this was contingent on the delimitation commission having finished their labors by Nov. 30, an expectation which has not been fulfilled, it was recognized that the Greek government were thus really absolved from the necessity of fulfilling their part of the contract.

The terms of the British note, which has now been agreed to by France, make it clear that the agreement arrived at by the ambassadors' conference is to be fulfilled in spirit—namely, that the Greek government are to be allowed four weeks clear, after the commission have finished their labors, in which to evacuate the Albanian territory.

In regard to the Aegean islands, the note puts forward the proposition that all the islands under Greek occupation should be retained by Greece with the exception of Imbros and Tenedos at the mouth of the Dardanelles. It is, however, stipulated that Greece shall not erect fortifications or create naval stations on the islands she retains. Greece would, moreover, be called upon to prevent contraband on the coast of Asia Minor.

In regard to the evacuation of those islands held by Italy the British note is based on the assumption that the reiterated assurance of Italy shall be fulfilled—that is, that Italy is prepared to evacuate them as soon as Turkey has carried out the necessary conditions, namely, the withdrawal of her troops from Tripolitania.

It is now pointed out that Turkey has practically fulfilled this engagement and that those officials and men of the Turkish army still remaining in Tripolitania have been disavowed by the Ottoman authorities. One important point, which is put forward by the note, is a proposal that those islands which are restored to Turkey shall receive some form of autonomous government.

LONDON IMPERIAL INSTITUTE REPORT POINTS OUT NEEDS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A report dealing with the work of the Imperial Institute for 1912 was issued recently as a parliamentary paper. The need for increased and centralized accommodation for the Institute is dwelt upon, and it is pointed out that this need will increase year by year with the natural growth of the work of the department. A separate branch for dealing with inquiries and the collection of technical information is also urgently required.

A great increase has taken place in the number of students from various educational institutions visiting the exhibition galleries. During the year 112 parties from schools, comprising 3092 persons, visited the galleries, while the number of ordinary visitors to the galleries was 205,503. The King and Queen, it is mentioned, have lent a number of additional royal presents, chiefly from India, for exhibition.

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ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORED AT BELFAST ARE DISTRIBUTED

Ulster Men Take Speedy Action Following Prohibitory Proclamation of King—Motor Cars Aid in Work and General Opinion Is Edict Will Not Affect Traffic

(Special to the Monitor)
BELFAST, Dublin.—It may be said with regard to the political situation in Ireland generally that at the moment of writing there is little change. It was known in Belfast that the government were about to issue the famous proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms into Ulster and the carrying of arms coastwise, the day before the news was published in the papers.

It is perhaps owing to the fact that its scope was misunderstood to mean that all unauthorized arms would be seized in the city, that considerable consternation was caused in the inner circle of Unionism. The night previous to the announcement of the proclamation was indeed a busy one at the various stores where guns and ammunition lay hidden in the city suburbs.

The Unionists were determined that the work of months, almost years, was not to be nullified by the proclamation of the government. Immediate steps were therefore taken to get the guns and ammunition distributed in the country districts, and this was accomplished with the assistance of numerous motor cars. This removal of arms and ammunition has been proceeding ever since.

An instance of how this work was carried out was afforded by a conversation with a gentleman who was being driven

to the country residence of a friend in Ulster. He noticed a heavy parcel in the back of the car and was informed on inquiring that it contained 75 rifles for a company of volunteers in the district in which his host resided. Another instance of the grim earnestness of the Unionists is afforded by the fact that a motor car came into a garage recently for repairs and took fire while the mechanics were endeavoring to locate the trouble in the engine. The owner and his assistants retired to a safe distance. The reason for this precaution was obvious, for the back of the car was loaded with ammunition, which was destroyed before the fire could be extinguished. The general opinion is that the proclamation will not seriously affect the closing stages of the traffic in arms.

The men are not alone in devoting as much time as possible to becoming efficient in some branch of military service. At a bazaar held recently a waitress was overheard arranging for her absence during two hours of the evening, the reason being that she had to attend a postal class at the Unionist headquarters, where she was learning to send and receive telegraphic messages, for she was determined to do her share, if possible, in the Belfast, general postoffice, if and when the time came. Thus it will be seen that the women are taking the situation seriously, and there are many instances of governesses, wives of civic dignitaries and many other members of society attending various classes with a view to becoming proficient in some subject which will enable them to be of assistance when the time comes, if it does.

AUSTRALIA CUTS DEFENSE CREDITS

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The Commonwealth House of Representatives recently reduced the defense estimates by £1 as an indication of its view that the government ought to reduce the expenditure by £500,000. The prime minister said he hoped to be able to make a reduction in the sum without impairing the defense scheme. Both Federal Houses have passed a bill for the construction of a railway from Pine Creek to Katherine River to cost nearly half a million pounds. The line is expected to prove very useful in the development of the northern territory.

SOCIALIST WINS IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LYTTELTON, New Zealand.—The result of the second ballot in the by-election at Lytleton to fill the seat previously held by Mr. Laurensen, Liberal, was declared recently. McComb, Labor Socialist, received 2625 votes as against the 2402 cast for Mill, Ministerialist, giving the Socialist a majority of 223. The seat had been held by the Liberals for 20 years.

NATIONS TO HONOR POET OF AUSTRIA

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The German School Society and the Austro-German Teachers Union are making a public appeal to compensate Peter Rosegger for not receiving the Nobel prize for literature, with a national gift of honor. Peter Rosegger declines to accept a consolation prize; he says that the sympathy of the public gives him more satisfaction than a public gift could ever do.

STEAMSHIP MEN IN GERMANY FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

Hamburg-Amerika Line Decides to Reduce Rates and Other Lines Are Expected to Follow

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The Journal of Commerce, Liverpool, recently published a telegram from its special correspondent at Vienna, stating that the two big German steamship companies had failed to arrive at a settlement of their differences, despite earnest overtures which had been made on their behalf for some little time.

The situation, the telegram said, had been aggravated by the Hamburg-Amerika line deciding to reduce its rates before the important meeting of the North Atlantic conference, to be held on Jan. 21.

As a result of this decision agents had been notified by British and continental lines that they would be reluctantly compelled to follow the example of the Hamburg-Amerika line, and accordingly there was every reason to believe that the existing conference agreements would be terminated after Jan. 21.

In shipping and government circles, the message went on, there was an intense feeling of resentment against this forced situation, which was said to have arisen from a desire on the part of the Hamburg-Amerika line to assert to the world the strength of its individual position.

Communications which have reached Vienna, and which were known to have been duplicated to emigration centers, clearly indicated that all the companies in face of such a situation were preparing to meet the sweeping reductions of rates by the Hamburg-Amerika line by similar reductions, which it was felt would lead to one of the most disastrous rate-cutting wars that had happened, and would involve the companies concerned in the loss of hundreds of millions of kroner.

UNIVERSITY FOR JEWS DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At a meeting held at the Hotel Great Central under the auspices of the Maccabaeans, the subject of a Jewish university in Jerusalem was discussed. It was pointed out that it must be some time before the scheme could be realized since the Jews who settled in Jerusalem were seeking shelter from religious and civil persecution, and were under the necessity of reconstituting their lives.

The direction which their energies would take at first would be that of agriculture and trade, and any institutions, which would help immigrants to become self-supporting citizens would be welcomed by them. A Jewish university could only be realized when the well-being of the community had been secured on a primary basis.

DANISH UNIVERSITY PLANS AN ADDITION

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Danish University committee which was appointed a year ago to draw up new rules and regulations for the Copenhagen University, has recently completed its task. Amongst other things the committee has proposed a certain fee for the remuneration of lecturers.

It has also brought forward a plan for the construction of a new university building in close proximity to the present one, in order to have a place for laboratories and examination rooms. It is proposed to call the new building the "house of study," and the cost of construction is estimated at half a million of kroner.

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Big Things in Store for Congress

Antitrust Laws, Presidential Primaries, Alaskan Railroads and Panama Tolls Are Few of Questions to Be Answered

LENGTH IS IN DOUBT

WASHINGTON—The first Wilson Congress will reassemble Jan. 12 for six months or more of work which in importance and interest will compare favorably with the work already standing to its credit, tariff and currency. The length of the present session will depend somewhat on the effects of the tariff and currency laws. If both work well the administration will find its prestige unabated. It is believed that the Wilson prestige is to be preserved. It is announced at the treasury that the new tariff promises to give revenues considerably in excess of those estimated by the experts last summer, and from the business world there are no signs of serious inability to adjust the country to its provisions. The new currency law, so far as it is possible to judge at this time, is to be accepted by the banks without protest, and put into operation without friction. It is so much an improvement over the old law that even its critics are inclined to praise it, and to predict that its operation will be satisfactory, and that business will quickly begin to steady itself under its operation.

Regardless of the length of the session, the work it is to take up is to be of the first importance. The change of party control comes at a time when big questions are in the balance, and while the special session of last year disposed of two of them, enough remain to make the present session one that the country will follow with interest.

What, for instance, is to be done about presidential primaries, favored by the President in his address to Congress in December? Will it be desirable, or even practicable, to enact the proposed legislation in time for the 1916 presidential campaign?

What about government construction and operation of railroads in Alaska, and the admitted bearing such a policy will have on the question of government ownership and operation in the United States proper?

How much is the administration, in view of existing business conditions, to ask for in the way of trust legislation?

What will be done with the bill providing for government supervision of stock and bond issues and the physical equipment of interstate carriers?

Will the administration favor or oppose the Adamson resolution providing for a readjustment of the Panama tolls question, and suspending free tolls to American shipping until this whole question can again pass in full review before Congress?

What is to be done with the equal suffrage question?

What kind of an immigration bill will be placed before the President?

Now that the tariff has been disposed of for several years, what will be the attitude of the Democratic party on the proposition looking to the formation of a permanent tariff commission?

Will this Congress pass the workingmen's compensation bill which went through both houses during the latter part of the Taft administration, but was lost in conference committee?

Will the House modify the La Follette seamen's bill, which has passed the Senate?

What is to become of the Clapp bill making it unlawful to send campaign contributions from one state into another?

If the presidential primary bill should become a law, will Congress submit a proposed amendment to the constitution, providing for the direct election of President and Vice-President and for the single 6-year term?

And if constitutional amendments are to come up, what will become of the proposition to abolish the present biennial "short" session of Congress, and provide for annual sessions, beginning in December or January to run along until business has been disposed of?

With the proposition just mentioned there goes this other one, namely, to advance the inauguration date from March 4 to the last Thursday in April, or to have it at the beginning of the year. Both ideas have strong supporters.

Is Congress to adopt the legislative reference bureau idea that has been worked out with so much success in Wisconsin?

In the light of what has been in the public prints during the past few months about Japan, Mexico, the Philippine islands, the Monroe doctrine and the Panama canal, what is "an adequate navy"? This session of Congress will have to answer that question in the provision it will make for battleship construction next year.

And if there is to be a larger navy, how much larger should the army be in order to correspond with it?

Then there is the proposition of the postmaster-general for government ownership of the telegraphs and the telephones. Is it true, as reported, that the President, for prudential reasons, will not take this up at this time, but will take it up, if at all, after business conditions shall have been steadied, following the enactment of certain anti-trust legislation?

How largely will the Danish law be followed in the administration rural credits law, which is to be enacted as supplemental to the new currency law?

The foregoing do not constitute a full list of the important and interesting questions that are to come before the

present session of Congress, but they will give the reading public a fairly accurate idea concerning the importance of the session.

Trusts Important

The most important item of the Wilson program relates to the trusts. It took almost a generation of agitation to produce the original Sherman law, and another generation of agitation to bring about its amendment during the Roosevelt and Taft administrations. Regulating the trusts has presented many serious difficulties from the first. The Sherman law was eight years old before it was regarded as workable. Neither Attorney-General Miller nor Attorney-General Olney accomplished anything with it, or thought that accomplishment was possible. A feeling had, indeed, grown up that the law was a misfit, should be repealed, and a fresh start made by Congress.

Then came the McKinley administration, during which the country began to discover that the law was not wholly bad, but might be made to serve a useful purpose. A small beginning was made by the department of justice at that time, and subsequent attorneys-general have kept the work up, until now the Sherman law is universally looked upon as adequate for all practical purposes, provided certain changes can be made in it by way of supplemental sections, bringing it up to date. Both Democrats and Republicans are agreed on this question. Neither side wants to change the phraseology of the old law, but both want to make additions to it.

These changes, however, will not be brought about easily. The leaders of neither party are of one view about what additional provisions are necessary. There are radicals and conservatives in both parties, and the President will undoubtedly have to decide between them by recommending action which will be a compromise between the extremists. Just how far the President will go in his recommendations is not known, but it is quite generally agreed that he will not go as far as some of the radicals had hoped would be the case. The apparently authoritative announcement of the President's purpose to move rather slowly on the trust question has had a decidedly quieting influence on business generally.

About Canal Tolls

The Adamson resolution regarding canal tolls embodies another very important question. The exemption of American coastwise ships from the payment of tolls, a part of the canal act, has brought vigorous protests from Great Britain, Germany and other nations, which say it is in violation of treaty obligations.

As these countries look at the case the United States was to build a waterway for all nations, "upon equal terms." There was a protracted debate in Congress on that provision of the bill, but in the end the "free ship" people won, on the theory that the United States, having expended \$375,000,000 to construct the canal, had the right to fortify it and also to make such rules for its use as might to it seem best. The canal act was signed by Mr. Taft as President, and it was something of an issue in the 1912 presidential campaign.

Since he became President Mr. Wilson has had nothing to say publicly on this question. It is understood that he has purposely held the matter in abeyance until the currency bill could be enacted into law, but is now about ready to announce his policy.

The introduction of the Adamson resolution is taken to mean that the President is now ready to proceed. It is not possible at present, however, to state whether Judge Adamson introduced his resolution after consultation with the President or on his own motion. The resolution provides that the free tolls provision of the canal act be suspended for two years. That would give ample opportunity for the operation of the canal under the conditions insisted upon by European powers and would be a guide to Congress. This preliminary need of two years would throw much needed light on the question whether the United States ought to insist upon the exemption of its own vessels from the payment of tolls.

Commerce Board

There are reasons for believing that the administration may favor legislation radically enlarging the authority of the interstate commerce commission, in two directions. First, by requiring it to approve all future stock and bond issues of common carriers, and second, to supervise railroad equipment and operating rules, so as to have them conform to certain federal standards. This legislation, if enacted, would give the government control not only over rates, but also over the operation of trains and over the issue of railway securities of all kinds. It would be the next thing to government ownership and operation and if successful it might stop the demand for such ownership and operation.

The control over physical properties of the carriers is embodied in the bill of Representative R. B. Stevens of New Hampshire, introduced before the holiday recess. Under its provision the interstate commerce commission would be able to order steel cars and all other equipment deemed by it essential to the public safety and to order the installation of such safety appliances and other equipment as might be approved by it, Congress turning all of this work over to the commission, just as it has turned over to it the making of rates.

Of great interest to many thousands of citizens, on both coasts and along the Great lakes, is the La Follette seamen's bill, which has passed the Senate, and is now being considered by the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries. The La Follette bill, it is understood, has the united support of the seamen's

union, and the equally united opposition of the steamship companies, more particularly those operating on the Great lakes and rivers, and on the short coastwise service on both coasts.

Safety Is Object

The bill is intended to increase the safety of sea travel and to improve the working condition of the sailors. According to the steamboat owners, however, it would compel the retirement from business of practically all of the excursion boats on the Great lakes, and vessels of somewhat similar character which ply between the larger coast cities and nearby resorts. Many of them say that if the bill in its present form should become a law, their vessels would be laden to full capacity with the crews and the additional lifeboats provided for.

The hearings by the House committee are to be thorough. From present indications, the bill will be amended in several particulars by the committee, but no details have yet been worked out. When Congress adjourned for the holidays, it left various important bills on its calendars. These will be taken up as soon as its reconvenes. The House calendar shows the Alaskan railroad bill, which is also the unfinished business of the Senate. There will be determined opposition by men in both houses who believe government ownership and operation in Alaska will be only preliminary to a similar state of affairs in the United States proper, but in all probability this opposition will amount to little. The bill has the approval of the administration, and its passage seems assured.

The Senate calendar, in addition to the Alaska bill, carries the joint resolution proposing a suffrage amendment to the constitution, and the bill proposing practically a duplicate of the Wisconsin legislative reference bureau for the use of Congress. Such a bureau would give Congress first-hand expert information on all important questions coming up.

LEVER BILL GETS APPROVAL

Editorial Note of the Hampden Society's Action
Seconds It

Organization for practical improvement of rural conditions has gone a little farther in Hampden county, Massachusetts, than we have observed elsewhere. The active work is done by the Hampden Improvement League. Another example to the world is furnished from the same region in the activity of the Western New England Chamber of Commerce, a federation of all the trade organizations of the western part of the state and including a few from Vermont and Connecticut. When these two bodies come to approve a proposed legislative act, it may safely be assumed that there is a degree of merit in it. Take, for instance, the Lever bill, now pending in Congress, which proposes the national government's patronage of extension work by the agricultural colleges.

This measure's provisions are, "that cooperative agricultural extension work, for which the money is appropriated, shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in these colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise, and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the secretary of agriculture or his representative, and the state agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act."

The "benefits" are an annual appropriation, small at the beginning and equally divided between all the states of the union and increasing each year for 10 years, the addition being proportioned to the state's ratio of rural to urban population. Massachusetts would receive \$10,000, as would all other states in 1914. It would have \$14,000 added to the yearly allowance the next year and at the end of the decade would be receiving \$24,000 annually. The other New England states would fare more generously if having a larger proportion of country people, and as well if they are found to have the Massachusetts proportions.

The freedom allowed in the bill for the exercise of judgment by the secretary of agriculture, acting with the state agricultural college, as to the way the allowance shall be expended, gives a possible opening for societies like the Hampden Improvement Association, which might be considered proper instrumentalities for carrying out its provisions. An inquiry among the agricultural colleges of New England is stated to have resulted in no definite showing of their wish. Whatever the method, it is evident that precisely what this western Massachusetts society has been doing will be undertaken and there can be no question of the benefits.

Somewhat of similar design is the bill to be considered by the Massachusetts Legislature, on the petition of the Hampden society, providing for county advisers, men who are to devote themselves to aiding the farmers in the bettering of conditions of farm life, in the practical direction of improving the ways of using the land and producing the most profitable crops in the most efficient way. In a discussion of the two measures, the national and the state, a writer in the Springfield Republican points out that the county adviser project is subject to the limitation that experts and specialists will not be easily obtainable at a cost the county would

and would be able to draft bills in a proper manner.

The House calendar contains the Clapp bill forbidding the shipment of campaign funds from one state into another. That bill has already gone through the Senate.

It is conceded that an immigration bill will be passed, but the form it is to take has not yet been determined. Such a bill was voted by President Taft, who believed that the literacy test which it imposed was too severe. President Wilson has yet to make up his mind as to the kind of a bill he wants, but it is expected that he will take this matter up, with numerous others, in a short time. The chief differences of opinion concerning this proposed legislation arise over the proposed educational tests.

The annual appropriation bills, a dozen or thirteen in number, will be passed during the present session, and the administration and House leaders desire to hold them down to as small totals as possible. In spite of all that can be done, however, the aggregate total will probably exceed a billion dollars. In order to keep the total as low as from a billion to a billion and a quarter, it seems likely that Congress will have to move quite conservatively in the matters of rivers and harbors, public buildings and similar appropriations.

The session will be both busy and important, as the matters referred to in this article indicate. Its bearing upon the campaign of 1914 will be rather significant. The special session of last year, with the tariff and currency to its credit, will come to the relief of the present session in offering something to the country that will justify the Democratic party in asking for a vote of confidence next November. Tariff, currency, the trusts, rural credits legislation and a temporary solution of the Panama tolls issue, would be expected by the President and his supporters to offer a body of legislation sufficient to bring the Democratic party well within the pledges of its platform, considering that two years would remain of the Wilson term.

warrant. Its advantage is that the men employed would come into personal contact with the man on the farm and know conditions at first hand. Its limitations would be removed and its advantage heightened by the combination of the federal plan with the local one.

Massachusetts has been held up as an example of agricultural college extension work. The college at Amherst has been steadily broadening its field and has grown into great usefulness to the farmers of the state and in fostering interest in agriculture among the people who grow up in its midst. It may be believed that it has overcome that anomaly of the farms, that the young people raised there were not staying farmers but were drifting constantly to the towns and to other employments. The state has gone far in the direction of supplying aid for agricultural instruction in the common schools and has made a slight advance in the establishment of agricultural high schools, although the latter project cannot be said to have yet proved its permanency.

Under the provisions of the Lever bill the New England states are, relatively to population and their contribution to the support of the national government, less favored than western and southern states. They do, however, receive a substantial help in a direction that is no longer doubted as a useful one. Support for the bill is sought in this part of the country on the ground that it takes the hint from the effort that has been made here to make agriculture more profitable and more attractive and carries it out over the nation on a rule that tries to proportion the proposed appropriation according to the need in each state.

New England furnished in Senator Morrill of Vermont the father of the agricultural college plan of national aid. It is not likely to be so inconsistent as not to give its support to a measure which may be described as making the colleges radiating points for rural betterment in the most effective forms.

STORE NEWS

Thomas J. Graham has resigned his position as buyer of nine departments for the R. H. White Company, including lace, embroideries, ribbons, neckwear and other lines.

The Magrane Houston Company are fitting up a new recreation room for girls and women of the store. It is located on the fourth floor, and is in charge of Miss E. L. Hahn, efficiency director.

Miss Viva G. Goodwin of the mail order department of the Gilchrist Company is away on a month's leave of absence.

Miss Della Bean, head of the educational department of the Jordan Marsh Company has returned from a week's vacation spent in Maine.

A. A. Ricker of the William Filene's Sons Company, and managing editor of the Echo, has been granted a month's vacation.

This is a busy week for many of the Boston buyers who have gone to New York. It is said that practically all of the Jordan Marsh buyers are there. Among those who are away are: F. C. Kemball, John T. Donovan, A. Sanborn,

James McCreery & Co.

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Unusual Price Reductions

To necessitate an immediate and absolute clearance of excess merchandise throughout all departments.

WEARING APPAREL

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S SUITS & GOWNS

Tailored Suits in various materials and smart models. 19.50 to 25.00 formerly 32.50 to 50.00

Tailored Suits of Velveteen; many attractive models. 25.00 and 39.50 formerly 42.50 to 65.00

Afternoon Dresses in various materials including Velveteen, Serge and many handsome woolen fabrics. Plain or dressy models. 8.75, 12.50 and 18.50 formerly 16.50 to 42.50

Afternoon Dresses in an assortment of materials and models. 16.50, 25.00 and 35.00 formerly 35.00 to 55.00

Evening gowns in a variety of materials and models. 39.50 and 57.00 formerly 65.00 to 110.00

WOMEN'S WRAPS & COATS

Theatre and Opera Wraps in a variety of styles and materials, copies of imported models. 21.50, 24.50 and 35.00 formerly 37.50 to 65.00

Evening Wraps in silk-trimmed models; silk lined. 22.50, 27.50 and 32.50 formerly 37.50 to 59.50

Dressy Coats of black material, lined and warmly interlined. 19.50, 22.50 and 29.50 formerly 32.00 to 45.00

Remaining stock of Imported Wraps 75.00 to 95.00 formerly 175.00 to 195.00

Motor and Traveling Coats of various fabrics, silk lined. 16.50, 19.50 and 22.50 formerly 27.50 to 35.00

Utility Coats in a variety of models and fabrics. 8.75, 11.50 and 14.50 formerly 17.50 to 28.00

Rubberized Raincoats. 3.25 to 8.75 formerly 4.50 to 12.50

"MC CREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

10,000 Yards of Imported Novelty Velvet Suiting, for coats or tailored suits. 68c yd. value 2.00

Double Width Black Satin Charmeuse. 1.45 yd. value 2.50

Chiffon Dress Taffeta in White or Black. 36 inches wide. 1.15 yd. value 1.75

MISSES' & SMALL WOMEN'S

Suits, Dresses and Coats

Tailored Suits, copies of Imported models. Newest fabrics. 24.50, 29.50 and 35.00 former price 37.50 to 49.50

Tailored Suits in a large variety of styles and materials. 8.50, 14.75 and 19.75 former price 14.50 to 35.00

Evening Frocks in numerous attractive models. 18.00, 29.50 and 37.50 former price 27.50 to 45.00

Afternoon Dresses of silk in the most desirable weaves,—a large variety of models. 10.00, 15.00 and 20.00 former price 18.50 to 35.00

Dresses of Velveteen in smart and fashionable models, attractively trimmed. 9.00, 14.00 and 19.00 former price 14.50 to 25.00

Dresses of the most desirable woolen fabrics. 4.50, 8.50 and 12.50 former price 6.50 to 19.75

Separate Skirts in a variety of styles and materials. 3.50, 5.75 and 7.50 former price 5.25 to 11.50

Motoring, Traveling or Utility Coats 7.50, 12.75 and 18.50 former price 12.75 to 29.50

JUNIORS' & GIRLS'

Coats and Dresses

Juniors' Coats of Boucle, Cheviot, Manish Mixtures or double-faced Polo Cloth. 8.75 to 22.50 formerly 14.50 to 35.00

Juniors' Tan Rainproof Coats, belted models. 5.95 to 7.50 formerly 7.50 to 10.50

Juniors' Suits in a variety of materials and models. 8.50 to 22.50 formerly 16.50 to 39.50

Juniors' Dresses of Serge, Velveteen or Silk, in a variety of newest models. 4.50 to 12.50 formerly 6.50 to 19.75

Girls' Coats for school and dress wear, in a large variety of styles and fabrics. 6.50 to 18.50 formerly 11.50 to 29.50

Girls' Wool Dresses in the most desirable materials and models. 2.95 to 9.75 formerly 5.00 to 14.75

Girls' Dainty Dresses of White Voile or Batiste, embroidered and lace trimmed. 1.95, 2.95 and 3.75 formerly 3.75 to 6.50

Girls' Washable Dresses of Gingham, Percale or Crepon. 95c, 1.95 and 2.95 formerly 2.25 to 4.50

BILL SEEKS ROAD WORK CHANGES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Senator Edwin C. Pierce of Cranston yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill which would reorganize the state highway department and place it under the direction of one commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor. The bill provides an annual salary of \$6000, with \$6000 for clerk hire and office expense. The state is divided into three road districts under the act, and the Governor shall appoint one assistant highway commissioner for each district for terms of four years.

NORFOLK REGISTER QUALIFIES

DEDHAM, Mass.—J. Raphael McCool, new register of probate and insolvency of Norfolk county, qualified for the office at the State House Wednesday. He succeeds John D. Cobb, who declined reelection after 35 years in office.

MANCHESTER ACCEPTS SITE

MANCHESTER, Mass.—At an adjourned town meeting last night the citizens accepted for a new almshouse a site on Pleasant street owned by the town.

BATES DEDICATES ITS NEW CHAPEL

LEWISTON, Me.—The new \$80,000 chapel at Bates College here was dedicated Wednesday afternoon. Contrary to expectations the name of the donor was withheld in accordance with her wish.

The responsive reading and invocation was led by the Rev. David N. Beach, D. D., president of Bangor Theological School. President Chase spoke on the subject, "What Our Chapel Means."

HOUSING SURVEY PLANNED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The finance and survey sub-committees of the chamber of commerce housing commission in a joint meeting yesterday planned details of work. Forthwith views will be put upon canvas at public lectures of known existing conditions.

LEWISTON TO HAVE FIELD

LEWISTON, Me.—The city of Lewiston took the first step toward the construction of a public athletic field last night when the board authorized a committee to provide for its maintenance.

Walter N. London, John T. Hagan, Miss E. F. Nolan, Miss Woodman and E. A. Pitman of Jordan's; Mrs. E. A. Mallee and Miss L. White of the Henry Siegal Company, C. A. Durant of the Gilchrist Company and F. H. Speare and J. M. King of the William Filene's Sons Company.

DEPUTIES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE GRANGE NAMED

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Deputies have been appointed by Wesley Adams of Derry, master of the state grange, as follows: Herbert N. Sawyer of Atkinson, general deputy; Luke Rickert of Belmont, pomona deputy for district 1; Ernest A. Merrill of Manchester, pomona deputy for district 2.

District deputies appointed are: Henry Johnson, district 1; Everett Wiswell, 2; C. A. Knight, 3; Harry Titus, 4; George A. French, 5; Charles R. Brown, 6; L. R. Morrison, 7; Arthur H. Furber, 8; Charles A. Wiggins, 9; Andrew E. Doe, 10; J. F. Smith, Jr., 11; Roscoe Blaisdell, 12; Harry S. Townsend, 13; William Buttrick, 14; J. B. Young, 15; Arthur McDaniels, 16; Simeon Frink, 17; Benjamin Pray, 18; Omar Rowe, 19; Thomas Emery, 20; Isaac N. Center, 21; Arthur Peabody, 22; William N. Thomas, 23; Charles Dutton,

24; Fred Ramsey, 25; Walter R. Haydock, 26; Harry Blake, 27; Charles A. Newton, 28; U. Leroy George, 29; Bert B. Paige, 30; Benjamin Prescott, 31.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PARISIANS WELL GOWNED
AT THE WASHINGTON PALACE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Some pretty dresses were seen at the Washington Palace recently. A young girl wore a mauve tulle dress draped up daintily front and back, the tulle all of mauve tulle over white tulle, fitting up to the front, of course, its two frills headed with a narrow line of skunk. The bodice showing paler than the skirt was of the double tulle only for the upper part and was edged with fur at the little decollete and short sleeves with softest ruffles of tulle veiling it. The wide sash of tulle crossed at the back and came round again to the front knotted quite low down; no gloves were worn, in fact no one there wore gloves at all, a most sensible innovation. The hat was a jaunty little black velvet one rolled up to one side, with a peacock feather and a band of skunk for the trimming.

A black velvet gown, simple but exquisitely made with a little turned down tulle of black tulle, short in front and longer at the back, had a wide sash of black tulle and a loose bodice of the same relieved only by a square of beautiful embroidery in vivid coloring forming a collar at the back, and reappearing in front in a narrow line above the black tulle sash, widening out into a round motif in the middle. The neck was cut square, a change from the V cut neck that has been so much worn. The small black velvet hat rolled up at one side and a line of white showing under the trim for its sole trimming.

One very striking dress was in navy serge, simply made with a loose square cut bodice from which appeared in starting contrast the brightest yellow sleeves of Liberty satin turned back with a closely buttoned cuff of old rose embroidery with a deplasse of white; the roll-back collar leaving an open V in front was also of the rose embroidery with the dainty touch of white; the little black velvet hat had slender antennae of bright metallic green poised on the brim.

Another girl wore a khaki duvetyn tulle with the blouse of softest violet and a small tulle de negre velvet hat with no trimming of any sort upon it. A black velvet and tulle gown was worthy of note because of the new touches about it. The gown was of velvet with the tulle and long close sleeves of black tulle, the latter with frills over the hand headed with a narrow band of blue de nuit. A big flat bow of the same came across the back of the neck on the Japanese collar of velvet, and the sash with a long end back and front was also of the blue and ended in tassels of blue beads. Soft ruffles of the tulle made a pretty broken line about the square decollete, and the funny little black velvet hat was shaped like a skull cap with a ruche of black tulle turned sharply up to one side and drooping down at the other side.

The most striking gown there, however, was of pale lemon fawn cloth with a border of sable at the bottom of the skirt and bordering also the wide armholes and slightly open neck. The sash was of gold tissue headed with a narrow band of fur and the under bodice of softest pastel shades of mauve and old rose. The skirt was draped up to the front in beautiful classical lines, and the bodice bloused slightly over the belt. With this was worn a little sable toque with a cluster of tiny lemons and Parma violets in the very front, where the toque had a slight upward tilt.

Three or four little girls were there, in the daintiest of little frocks, one particularly pretty and quaint in a scant little garment of palest blue chiffon with tiny pink rosebuds on it, with a narrow border of ermine round the hem and the little decollete and short sleeves; the tiny close-fitting hat was of ermine with a wee bunch of rosebuds and myosotis at one side.

Another little girl had a rose-colored chiffon frock made Puritan fashion with a plain little bodice short-waisted, and a little plaited basque below the belt with a hemstitched border to it, the hat of black velvet, round and close-fitting.

"ECONOMY" THAT IS NO ECONOMY

Changes in customs and conditions

Much of the so-called economy in the home is the greatest extravagance, according to a writer for the Michigan Farmer. For instance, a woman will spend days and weeks piecing up scraps of calico and quilting them, and when she has the finished product will have a virtuous feeling that she has saved the family a small fortune. In the olden times it was true economy to piece quilts, for the pretty white spreads were unknown and every scrap of calico used in that way was wisely used. Now one can buy a spread that will look much better, wash easier, and last longer than a quilt and at less cost than a quilt can be made. To be sure, a spread does not quite answer the purpose of a quilt, but since it has become the custom to make light weight comforts of white cheese-cloth the bedding is more satisfactory than in the days of quilts. We are all proud of the quilts we have inherited and look with wonder upon the dainty stitches, but we realize that the day has come when it is the poorest economy to spend one's time piecing and quilting them.

In many homes a false notion of economy prevails in the use of old rubbers and old lids on fruit jars. The loss of one good can of fruit would buy a dozen of the best grade rubbers and it would be a small expense to get new covers when needed.

Economy seems to be a much abused

word, for what is true economy for one family is rank extravagance for another. On the face of it one would think it true economy for a woman to do her own sewing. Let us suppose a case. Mrs. Green has a family of five young children. Would it pay her to take her time and strength to do the family sewing, when she has little taste for that kind of work, and has already a long list of duties. No, it is wise economy for her to hire her sewing and take a little time each day for recreation. Mrs. Brown has a small family and was trained from childhood to use the needle and sewing machine and it is wise for her to hire washing and ironing and do the family sewing.

Town economy is a different proposition and consists largely in knowing where to buy as well as what to buy. It is not economy to buy cheap stuff with the idea that a little skill in its preparation will make it all right. Be sure the store is clean where butter is bought. See that vegetables are protected from dust and dirt of all kinds when you select your green grocer. When it comes to meats be your own "inspector" before deciding who shall furnish it for your household.

Housekeeping ought to be one of the fine arts, not drudgery, but it takes intelligence to reach this desired end.

PINCUSHIONS IN
TINY BASKETS

Basket pin cushions can be made in ever so many different ways. Have you seen those tiny Easter baskets that one can buy ready filled for 5 or 10 cents? They are not more than four inches high, handle and all, and are made from soft, thin straw braid. You know the kind. Well, take these little baskets and gild them with gold paint and proceed to put into their tiny capacities tiny silk pin cushions. Make the pin cushions of cotton wadding or lamb's wool and cover them with silk. Then press the soft and yielding little ball into the basket, first putting some glue on the bottom of the basket to keep the cushion from falling out.

Those tiny brass favor baskets made of woven metal are the nicest kind of baskets for basket pin cushions, and are quite inexpensive. They are even better than the straw braid baskets, for they are not so light, and therefore not so easily overturned on the dressing table. One of these with a blue silk cushion pasted in it and a small blue bow on the side of the handle is a dainty thing. On the top of the cushion could be an embroidered monogram in the same color as the cushion or a contrasting color. Two or three tiny ribbon or chiffon rosebuds could be used on the handle of the basket instead of the bow first proposed. Philadelphia North American.

GIRL'S SIMPLE BELTED FROCK

Can be made with long or elbow sleeves



What mother could fail to welcome this smart yet simple frock? It consists of a long waisted blouse and straight skirt joined at the low waist line. There are tucks at the front edges that meet over an underfacing. The closing is made by means of buttons and buttonholes arranged in groups.

Bright colored plaid wool is the material shown here and the belt is black patent leather, while the collar and cuffs are of plain color matching one of the shades of the plaid.

Frocks of this kind can, however, be made from any one of the simpler materials. Corduroy and velveteen are handsome for dressy occasions, chiffon broadcloth is good and serge is much liked, while it is not too early to think of the washable materials for they already are being shown in beautiful varieties and they make up most attractively after this design. Scotch plaid gingham could be treated just after the manner illustrated to be charming. The sleeves can be longer or shorter as may suit the individual need.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 4 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs, 1/2 yard wide for the belt, collar and cuffs.

The pattern of the dress (\$101) is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MEAT SAUCES

In making a meat sauce of any kind it is wiser to blend the flour with the melted butter, writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express. By doing this the starch in the flour is more quickly cooked and the butter is absorbed. When the flour is mixed with water and then stirred into the liquid at least 10 minutes of boiling is required to cook the flour, and even then it may have a raw taste. Another difficulty with a sauce made this way is that the butter often does not blend, but rises to the surface of the liquid.

SAVING ON GAS

When your oven does not bake properly look for ashes and soot under it, says the Newark News. When the stove is not in use, especially at night, turn off the stop-cock between the stove and the main pipe, and you will greatly reduce your gas bill.

HOW TO GET A FULL EGG BASKET

Practical points on profitable poultry culture

Eggs, being used more and more in place of meats, and for which there is an ever-increasing demand, have caused the economic position of the American hen to assume gigantic proportions. This is also due to her ability to earn for her owner a good interest on his investment and to provide him with an enjoyable vocation, writes Harry Reynolds Lewis, assistant professor of poultry husbandry, New Jersey College of Agriculture, in an article in Suburban Life.

Eastern United States offers exceptional opportunities to the professional and the amateur alike. First, the prevailing ideal climatic conditions favor a heavy production; and second, the unsurpassed demand and marketing facilities at hand do away with the necessity of cold storage and long shipments, the elimination of which is bound to result in the highest quality and an increased selling value.

The problem confronting the producer of table eggs is so to rear and manage his flock that he can secure from them a good yield of eggs during the winter, at which time there is a natural shortage and the market price is, therefore, at its best.

The four cornerstones in egg production are: 1. A natural aptitude for the work and a willingness to study the birds. 2. A vigorous foundation stock. 3. A congenial environment for the layers, which lends contentment and induces a good production. 4. An abundant supply of the proper food materials. It is truly said that production is limited by the minimum efficiency of either of these four factors; hence the importance of making the right kind of start, and going slow until the efficiency of the whole working unit has been established.

The following rules, if conscientiously followed, will insure success, no matter how small or how large the operations may be:

Start with selected, well-mated stock. Hatch comparatively early. Insure a constant, uniform growth. Provide a congenial environment. Practice liberal and complete feeding. Feed an abundance of succulence. Compel plenty of exercise.

The most desirable breed for any given condition is determined by two factors: 1. The extent of the business. 2. The character of the markets.

In the first instance, where there is to be a large production, much greater than can be disposed of locally, the total product should generally be consigned to some reliable commission house in New York city, as that is the best egg market in the East. This market pays a premium of from 3 to 8 cents a dozen for white-shelled eggs the year round. For this reason the single comb white Leghorn is used to produce for

BUTTONS ARE RICH

The buttons are important items in the making of a waistcoat, for they may transform the most commonplace garment into a lovely one, says the

it's **Del Monte**
The Famous California Brand

of canned fruits and vegetables that leads the world. More Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home than any other brand. The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices. To realize what Del Monte quality means, ask your grocer for Del Monte

Peaches

A leading authority has given Del Monte Peaches a star rating for quality and another has listed them as an example of purity. The U. S. Navy and Army use Del Monte Peaches in some departments requiring quality and purity.

The same high quality will be found in DEL MONTE

ASPARAGUS RAISINS
CHERRIES APRICOTS
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Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
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Finest Quality **Whittemore's** Shoe Polishes Largest Variety

"GILT EDGE." The only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Black and Patent Leathers and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "FRENCH GLOSS." 10c.
"ELITE" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look like Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth. 25c. "BABY ELITE" size, 10c.
"DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 25c. "STAR" size, 10c.
"CHIC" Liquid dressings for cleaning and recoloring all kinds and colors of Suede, Buck and Nubuck footwear. Any color, 25c.
"GILLY SHINE." A water-proof paste polish for all kinds of black shoes and old rubbers. Blacks, polishes, softens and preserves. Contains oils and waxes to polish and preserve the leather. Large tin boxes, 10c. Boxes open with a key. Russet "Baby Shine" same size and price.
WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

We will send you enough **KNOX** Gelatine to try this recipe—**A PINT FREE**

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An illustrated book of recipes for Desserts, Jellies, Puddings, Ice Creams, Sherbets, Salads, Candies, etc., sent FREE for your grocer's name. Pint sample for 2c stamp and dealer's name.

CHARLES B. KNOX CO.
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.



White House All Metal Kitchen Furniture

means greater cooking comfort, convenience and cleanliness. No mice—no odors—no insects. It is the ideal kitchen cabinet or pantry for all modern homes. Most popular size is 40" high and 42" wide. Depth of lower section when sliding piece set across is 31". Cabinets are all finished in white flexible enamel, each coat rubbed down and baked on. Lasts for years. Trimmings are nickel-plated. Anti-clang doors are half-inch thick, dual with front. No swell or shrink to doors or drawers. Joints are electrically welded. The high base makes it easy to mop or scrub floor underneath. A very cleanly feature.

Price Includes Complete Equipment with Style A Only

Prices, according to size, from \$27 to \$75, which includes full equipment—fifty-pound removable flour box, glass sugar jar, eight piece set across glass jars, etc. Sold by better class dealers everywhere. Write us for particulars. We also make all steel kitchen tables, which are very popular. Prices from \$12.50 to \$16.00. Write today for illustrations.

The Faultless Iron Works, St. Charles, Ill.
Eastern Distributors: JAMES A. KIRTLAND, 133 West 14th St., New York

Denver Times. Women who spare no expense in getting effects in their clothes are displaying the jeweled buttons—in rare cases inset with genuine stones, though generally of the semi-precious variety—others are eagerly seeking the old paste buttons, worn by the gentry

of the past, and the hand-painted buttons sometimes the work of artists who left lasting reputations to posterity. Fur buttons have also been adopted, and the effect is decidedly good when the fur matches the color of the trimming of the costume.

Bank Board Has Formed No Opinion

Secretary of Treasury Denies He and Mr. Houston Have Reached Conclusion After Reserve Hearings in New York

BOSTON SESSION NEXT

NEW YORK—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo declares that he and Secretary of Agriculture Houston have expressed no opinion or found no conclusions as the result of the testimony taken here regarding location of regional reserve banks. The organization board for the new federal reserve system concluded the New York hearing Wednesday and will hear evidence in Boston Friday and Saturday.

Secretary McAdoo today issued this statement: "Neither Secretary Houston nor I have expressed, directly or indirectly any opinion or formed any conclusions on the banking questions now the subject of investigation by the organization committee under the federal reserve act nor shall we do so until all the facts have been submitted. We are impressed with the great responsibility resting upon us and with the necessity for impartial consideration of the views of all sections of the country before a decision is rendered. To avoid the possibility of misunderstandings we desire to say that all inferences and statements to the contrary may be accepted as unauthorized."

The impression had prevailed that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo did not favor establishment of a large reserve bank for the East in New York city.

Those who attended the three days' hearings before the federal reserve system organization committee and listened to the objections raised by the committee to the proposal for a big New York bank believe the most probable solution of the question will be the placing of three or four regional banks on or near the Atlantic seaboard.

The cities most frequently mentioned for the eastern banks were New York, Boston, Baltimore and Atlanta. Washington and Philadelphia also were alluded to often, but it was the opinion of a majority of the witnesses that Baltimore was entitled to preference.

Washington was objected to because no large commercial interests center in that city, although some of the witnesses said it would be of advantage to establish a bank there to be in close touch with the federal board.

Arguments in favor of Baltimore rather than Philadelphia were based on the supposed advisability of a more equal geographical distribution of the regional banks. It was also said that Baltimore, by reason of its location and foreign and domestic trade affiliations, would serve better than Philadelphia the states of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and other territory north of the section which may be attached to Atlanta.

As for the remainder of the country, the most commonly expressed opinion was that banks should be established at Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and New Orleans.

Wednesday's hearing brought out the same trend of opinion among New York bankers as was evident from the outset, that the New York district should embrace a large section of the Northeast, including New England. Some of the bankers said that the New York territory should extend south to the Potomac river and west to the Alleghenies or beyond.

The reasons most often advanced were New York's financial preeminence and the necessity of having a bank of sufficient size to handle the large business of this territory and command the respect of Europe.

Secretary McAdoo's reply was that the new banking system would be coordinated under the federal board which

would stand behind each regional bank, and that the regional banks would assist each other in time of need. Viewing each bank as an integral part of the system with its huge total of resources, he said, the mere matter of the capital of the New York bank was not entitled to the emphasis which had been laid upon it.

Mr. McAdoo expounded his views at length to witnesses who expressed opposition to features of the law. He departed from the usual routine of questions and answers to support the law and explain its purposes. Some of the witnesses said frankly that they were in favor of one central bank, but the secretary defended the plan of having regional banks.

The Connecticut Bankers Association sent its secretary, Charles Hoyt, to New York to tell the committee the result of a canvass of its members. Mr. Hoyt said it was the almost unanimous wish of Connecticut bankers to be attached to the New York regional bank rather than to Boston.

A similar canvass of New Jersey bankers was reported by Walter Van Dusen of Newark, chairman of the banking and currency commission of the New Jersey Bankers Association. New Jersey bankers from Trenton southward, he said, preferred to be included in a district with headquarters at Philadelphia, while those in the northern part of the state wished to be in the New York district.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., New York state superintendent of banks, said he thought it essential that New York should have "one great big bank." He believed the New York territory should include New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia.

The most conspicuous absentee at the hearings has been George F. Baker, who is a director in more important corporations than any other man in the country. His son, George F. Baker, Jr., appeared on behalf of the First National Bank and joined in the chorus for a large New York bank.

Charles H. Sabin, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, also urged a large New York regional bank. He said if Boston was accorded a bank it would put a branch in New York.

OPPOSE LIFTING DEPOSIT LIMIT

WASHINGTON—Protest has been received by Senator Weeks from Boston bankers against that part of Senator Bankhead's postal savings bill which would remove entirely the limit on deposits without interest in the postal savings banks. No objection was expressed to a proposal to raise to \$1000 the limit on interest-bearing deposits in these banks.

Applications from 178 banks scattered throughout the country to enter the new currency system have been received at the treasury department. A majority of these applications are from eastern and middle western cities.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS TO HEAR ADDRESS

Miss May De Sousa for some time a resident of London, Eng., speaks on the militant movement this afternoon at the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage at the Kensington building, Boylston street. Among future meetings announced is one of the Milton Study Club, Jan. 14, when Mrs. Horace Davies of Brookline is to speak.

BOYS TO TOUR BOSTON

An educational tour through Boston and its environs is a plan about to be put into execution by the Newton Y. M. C. A. Starting Friday, the boys are to have the privilege of visiting various large business concerns, offices and factories.

WHY GULFPORT CHILDREN ARE GLAD PRESIDENT PLAYS GOLF

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—The children along the road to Gulfport do not know much about golf, but they are very glad the President plays it. His auto trip to and from the links each day gives them an opportunity to run to their gates and wave hands and handkerchiefs at him as he whizzes by; and he, just like an ordinary friend and not at all like a chief executive, waves his hand and hat in reply. Also (and this is most prominent in today's discussion among those children he well knows that nearly every child has a sweet tooth.

Wednesday the presidential auto stopped many times along the way to tie links. At each stop a real secret service man, who probably wore a shiny badge somewhere under his coat, alighted from the big machine, strode up to the front door as though he were about to arrest the whole place, and presented to the children of the house a big box of candy.

But all little children who like candy do not live along the road where it is given away. Those in this vicinity, however, who did not share in Wednesday's distribution, will not be forgotten by the President. It has been announced that the supply of presidential candy is sufficient to meet the market demand.

Still smiling at the thought of the happy youngsters who would wave sticky fingers at him on his way home, Mr. Wilson went at the golf links yesterday with determination. His game was un-

usually good. At its conclusion a negro approached and said:

"I'm Ben Williams, Jeff Davis' old body servant, and I want to meet Mr. Wilson."

The President shook his hand, and then got into the machine for the trip home.

Upon his return to the cottage here he began work on the message which he will deliver on anti-trust legislation.

One of his first acts upon returning to Washington next week will be to determine the plan of government for the Panama canal zone.

Two delegations of Mississippians asked the President today to change the program for his return to Washington. The first, made up of members of the Mississippi Legislature, asked him to delay his return next Sunday night and to address the legislative body. The President said he could not comply.

The other delegation, representing Mississippi Valley River Improvement Organizations, asked the President to change his route home so as to make part of the journey by rail along the Mississippi. They explained that they wanted him to see the damage caused by floods and to aid them in their campaign to have Colonel Goethals and the Panama canal constructors assigned to map out a scheme of flood prevention.

The President took this request under consideration inasmuch as invitations are out for the diplomatic reception at the White House Tuesday night.

SUFFRAGISTS TO HAVE AN ACTIVE TIME THIS MONTH

Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley Speaks in Medford Jan. 12 and in Haverhill Jan. 15

Activity in all branches of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association of Greater Boston is displayed in plans announced at the meeting of the board of directors held yesterday afternoon at headquarters, 585 Boylston street.

Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association speaks this afternoon before the Women's Auxiliary of Gloucester. She will speak Jan. 12 for the Medford Woman's Club and Jan. 15 for the Haverhill Woman's Club.

Speakers for the ward 12 meeting Monday evening at 704 Tremont street include Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., and Miss Eleanor Fleming, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the ward 10 meeting Saturday night at 116 Huntington avenue speakers are to be Senator Malcolm E. Nichols and Miss Minnie Goshnow of Colorado.

Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson invites the Cambridge Political Equality Association to her house, 90 Raymond street, Jan. 12, to a work conference.

A series of informal receptions are scheduled for the remainder of January under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association and the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

JACKSON FIRST CLASS GIRLS WIN THEIR FLAG HUNT

Sophomores Fail to Find the Concealed Bunting and Entertain Freshmen at Dinner

MEDFORD, Mass.—Because the freshmen at Jackson College won the annual flag hunt, through the failure of the sophomores to find 25 flags concealed by them, they were the guests of the sophomores at a dinner in Metcalf hall last night.

Miss Esther Parsley of Winchester and Miss Helen B. Higgins of Andover, president and vice-president respectively of the freshman class, hid the flags. They were placed beneath the chapel platform in Miner hall.

The sophomores had until 6 p. m. yesterday to find them. Had they succeeded the freshmen would have been the hosts, instead of the guests.

The sophomore class this year lost the hunt last year as freshmen, for the flags they concealed were found within an hour of the beginning of the hunt.

SCHOOL INTERIORS TO BE DECORATED

Selection of school buildings suitable for interior decorations will be made by Theodore Dillaway, director of drawing in the Boston public schools, and Richard Andrew, instructor in composition at the Massachusetts Normal Art school, who are on a tour of inspection today.

Decoration will not be confined to wall space as was first planned but will extend to artistic treatment of radiators, air shafts and other utilities necessary in the halls.

It is estimated that the cost of the work will be small. The measurements and estimates will be made by the architecture class in the normal art school. The problem of selecting the subjects for designs will be left to the school-house commission, Mr. Dillaway and Mr. Andrew. The canvas paintings will be made by students.

POLICE ASSEMBLY ATTRACTS 12,000

Nearly 12,000 persons attended the annual benefit concert and assembly of the Boston Police Relief Association in the Mechanics building last night. Among the invited guests were Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner, District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Fox, Captain and Mrs. Forest Hall, Mrs. E. R. Taylor, Dr. Walter Sherwood and Deputy James Coulter.

The assembly officers were John J. Freeman, chief marshal; Hugh F. Marston and Charles Carlson, assistant marshals, with their aides.

WOMEN PREPARE TO AID SUFFRAGE

Organization of affiliated Progressive clubs throughout the state will be completed at a meeting to be held in Tremont Temple Jan. 21. The organization will be known as the Massachusetts Federation of Progressive Women.

HOTEL MAN IS HONOR GUEST—Ralph S. Bauer, president of the Board of Trade of Essex county, was the principal speaker at the Luncheon Club's complimentary dinner to Herbert H. Barnes, proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, at the Hotel Brunswick, last night.

SAILMAKERS RETURN TO WORK—Adjustment of differences as to wages having been made, 25 sailmakers working for three of the six firms in Boston have returned to work. The other three concerns have not agreed to the terms of the Sailmakers Union.

MAJ-GEN WOOD ASKS CONGRESS FOR MORE GUNS

Army Head Advises \$6,000,000 Appropriation to Supply Equipment for Defense Plan With 500,000 Force in Field

QUOTA CALLED SHORT

WASHINGTON—Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the army, has advised Congress that for the best interests of national defense it should appropriate \$6,000,000 for field guns and ammunition for the regular army and \$3,000,000 for the militia on a war footing of 500,000 men.

General Wood, in a written statement, said that the department has neither guns nor ammunition sufficient to give any general commanding an army in the field, any assurance of success if attacked by an army of equal size, which is supplied with its proper quota of field artillery. He said too, that a modern war of a year's duration would be over before factories could turn out sufficient guns or even adequate supplies of ammunition because the factories are not organized and equipped on the output scale necessary.

The war department believes, he said, after extended study that, in case of war with a first-class power, an army of 500,000 men will be needed to give it any chance of success against invasion and that this force will be needed at once with adequate field artillery.

The general asserted that the United States regular mobile army should be organized into three infantry and two cavalry divisions, with an aggregate war strength of about 75,000, requiring 54 batteries or 216 guns.

With the cooperation of the state governors, the militia, he said, now could be organized into 12 infantry and five auxiliary divisions, with an aggregate war strength of 292,000 men, needing 174 batteries or 696 guns.

The aggregate of the two forces thus would be 367,000 men, or approximately two field armies short of the force of 500,000 men. These two field armies will require 168 guns apiece or 336 guns. The United States garrisons abroad have 68 guns.

Noting that the militia has in its hands about 34 per cent of the guns it should have, the general added: "To summarize for the regular army and volunteers we would need 596 guns, for the militia 696 guns."

These field guns wanted for a force of 500,000 men, the general declared, would be used for defense purposes, as this country would not start to go abroad with an army of that size.

On the other hand, he said, it was hardly likely that any nation would send any smaller army than 500,000 or 600,000 across the ocean to this country, after disposing of this country's fleet, if ever such an event happened.

GEN. VILLA NEARS OJINAGA; FEDERAL GENERAL DESERTS

PRESIDIO, Tex.—Skirmishing near Ojinaga that is believed to be preliminary to the biggest battle of the Mexican rebellion has begun between the federal outposts and those of General Villa's advancing rebels.

General Villa's main army, including the reinforcements from Juarez and Chihuahua city and General Ortega's command that has been besieging Ojinaga, are believed to be near.

The federals are planning a stout defense although weakened by the desertion of Gen. Jose Manilla, one of the most prominent commanders in the Mexican federal army, and 400 soldiers whose flight across the border preceded his.

General Manilla deserted across the border Wednesday, accompanied by his son, a captain. He left his sword on the Mexican side and asked for asylum in the United States. He is being held by the border patrol pending orders from General Bliss at San Antonio.

WARSHIPS COME BACK TO VERACRUZ

VERACRUZ, Mex.—The American battleship fleet, which has been at sea in maneuvers and torpedo practice, returned here Wednesday night.

The American consul at Tampico reports that not more than 500 rebels are to be found within a radius of 50 miles of the city. It is reported that the rebels still continue to threaten San Luis Potosi but that their main concentration is directed against Monterrey.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels has announced that the battleships Delaware, Florida and Utah will go to Mexico instead of taking their winter cruise in the West Indies. He says they will relieve the Rhode Island, New Jersey and Nebraska, which are expected to leave their Mexican stations in February.

POST AND RELIEF CORPS INSTALL IN JOINT CEREMONY

Dahlgren Hall, South Boston, Scene of Double Installation of Officers for the Year

Joint installations of officers of Dahlgren post No. 2, G. A. R., and Woman's Relief Corps No. 20 took place last evening at Dahlgren hall, corner of E and Silver streets, South Boston, with Wilfred A. Wetherbee of post 62 of Newtonville acting as installing officer. Alfred Knowles of post 30 of Cambridge as adjutant for post 2. Mrs. Hattie Tuttle of corps 20 was installing officer and Miss Doris Wyman conductor of the corps' ceremony.

Officers installed for Dahlgren post No. 2 were James H. Greene, commander, B. M. Campbell, S. V. C., Charles Miller, J. V. C., William Freyman officer of the day, John Simonds officer of guard, J. Payson Bradley chaplain; delegates, Charles E. Jackson, Richard R. Walsh, Henry S. Treadwell and Robert Gerald; alternates, Arthur Neelson, William H. Wall, Edward A. Cutter and John Farley.

Installation of officers in Corps No. 20 included Mrs. Adeline R. Lemon, president, Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, S. V. president, Mrs. Ada F. Chessman, J. V. president, Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth treasurer, Mrs. Olive M. White chaplain, Mrs. Johanna G. Welch conductor, and Mrs. Frieda Faulhaber guard.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Grand Trunk railway private car Ottawa, occupied by President E. J. Chamberlain and party, arrived at North station over the Boston & Maine road from Montreal via White River Junction at 7:25 o'clock last night.

A New Haven railroad special train, consisting of combination and private car No. 400, left South station at 9 o'clock this morning for the convenience of operating officials on inspection over eastern territory.

The Boston & Albany road handled today three sleepers from Pittsburgh, two from Cleveland and four from Chicago, occupied by Smith College students en route to Northampton, Mass.

The motive power department of the Union freight road, received at South station from the New Haven road's Roxbury shops yesterday, two engines which have been equipped with new Westinghouse air brake apparatus and snow flangers.

A Boston & Maine Railway special train, consisting of combination and private car No. 333, occupied by members of the engineering department and inspectors of the Massachusetts public service commission, left North station at 8:25 o'clock this morning, for an inspection of bridges, between North Cambridge and Northampton.

The private car "Wayfarer" occupied by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party, passed through Boston this morning en route from Rackette Lake, N. Y., to Newport, R. I., via Boston & Albany and New Haven roads.

A large party of students en route to Mass. Porter's school at Farmington, Conn., occupied reserved cars attached to the New Haven road's Hartford line express from South station at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Central Vermont railway private car Champlain, occupied by Vice-President and General Manager George C. Jones and party, was attached to the Fitchburg road's Chicago express from North station last night en route to St. Albans, Vt., via Greenfield.

The car department of the New Haven road has added new steel cars to the equipment of the Boston & Albany road's New York via Springfield express, scheduled to leave South station at 9:15 a. m.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGE OPPOSED

Copies of a resolution urging Congress to defeat the bill exempting assistant postmasters from civil service, adopted at the thirtieth annual meeting of the women's auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday afternoon, will be sent to President Wilson and Massachusetts congressmen.

New officers are: Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, president; Mrs. Lincoln N. Kinnicut, and Miss Ellen F. Mason, vice-presidents; Mrs. Mary Norton Kehew, treasurer; Miss Marian C. Nichols, secretary.

SUFFRAGIST HIKERS PRESENT VOTE PETITIONS AT ALBANY

ALBANY, N. Y.—"Gen." Rosalie Jones and her suffragist friends who trudged here from New York city to present a petition to the Governor and the Legislature for votes for women secured hearings on Wednesday by the Governor and the Assembly.

Governor Glynn received the women late in the afternoon. Miss Jones carried a lighted lantern into the executive chamber. She said she was looking for an honest statesman.

The Governor did not commit himself on the suffrage question. He asked the

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL. TREMONT ST.

THE SHEPARD ANNUAL MINK FUR SALE

BEGINS THURSDAY MORNING

Fancy Furs Come—Freak Furs take their rise. They have their days of popularity—brief days of distinction and then disappear. But MINK—natural MINK—rich, beautifully-striped MINK, bears the mint mark of stability.

Yes, MINK FURS have the qualities that endure. Fad Furs may obscure them somewhat for a while—but MINK inevitably asserts itself in the preference of thrifty, tasteful and discriminating women.

They eagerly watch for our January Sale of MINK FURS, because the event brings them economies that can't be equalled anywhere else. The offerings this year are wonderful. However, you can't properly appreciate the values until you see the Furs.

NATURAL MINK MUFFS

3 Mink Muffs.	Value \$37.50; sale price.....	\$25.00
2 Mink Muffs.	Value \$55.00; sale price.....	\$37.50
2 Mink Muffs.	Value \$60.00; sale price.....	\$40.00
6 Mink Muffs.	Value \$65.00; sale price.....	\$45.00
2 Mink Muffs.	Value \$75.00; sale price.....	\$50.00
4 Mink Muffs.	Value \$80.00; sale price.....	\$55.00
3 Mink Muffs.	Value \$85.00; sale price.....	\$60.00
2 Mink Muffs.	Value \$100.00; sale price.....	\$65.00
3 Mink Muffs.	Value \$120.00; sale price.....	\$75.00
2 Mink Muffs.	Value \$125.00; sale price.....	\$80.00
4 Mink Muffs.	Value \$150.00; sale price.....	\$90.00
3 Mink Muffs.	Value \$165.00; sale price.....	\$100.00
2 Mink Muffs.	Value \$180.00; sale price.....	\$110.00

NATURAL MINK SCARFS

3 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$25.00; sale price.....	\$18.00
2 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$37.50; sale price.....	\$25.00
4 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$55.00; sale price.....	\$35.00
2 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$60.00; sale price.....	\$40.00
2 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$65.00; sale price.....	\$45.00
2 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$80.00; sale price.....	\$50.00
3 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$90.00; sale price.....	\$60.00
2 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$150.00; sale price.....	\$95.00
2 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$175.00; sale price.....	\$100.00
2 Mink Scarfs.	Value \$185.00; sale price.....	\$110.00
1 Mink Scarf.	Value \$200.00; sale price.....	\$120.00

JOHN C. LEE MADE NEW REGISTER OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

Nominations sent by Governor Foss to the council yesterday were confirmed under suspension of the rules as follows:

John C. Lee of Greenfield, register of probate in Franklin county; Orlando Mayhew of Tisbury, associate medical examiner of Dukes county; Frederick H. Nash of Boston, trustee of the Massachusetts school for feeble minded; Elmer D. Howe, trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The name of William L. Reed of Boston, nominated for clerk of the Boston juvenile court, was withdrawn.

PROVIDENCE PLEA FOR SHIPS FAILS

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Commerce Redfield has found it impossible to grant the request of the Board of Trade of Providence that the city be made a port of call for more transatlantic steamers.

The board said its export trade was hampered because manufacturers were forced to go to the expense of shipping goods to Boston or New York before sending them abroad. Only one steamship line, the Fabre line, stops at Providence, according to the letter. Mr. Redfield wrote back that he has no authority to compel steamship lines to stop at any American port.

MALDEN MEN AID BANK MOVE

At a meeting of the Malden Board of Trade last night the directors endorsed the efforts of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to secure a regional bank for Boston. The directors were authorized to assist the Boston organization in securing the bank.

REVERE FUNDS SHORTAGE SOUGHT

Thomas D. Lavelle, assistant district attorney, is to make a personal examination today of the books in the assessor's office at Revere because of an alleged shortage of \$60,000. Under his orders Inspector Silas Waite of the police department has already inspected them.

SALEM HAS PLAN FOR NEW TEMPLE

SALEM, Mass.—Friday evening the special committee appointed to secure plans for the new Masonic temple will meet with the directors of the Masonic Temple Association and submit a tentative plan.

The plan calls for a five-story building, the first floor to be used for stores, the second for offices and the third and fourth for lodgerooms, while the fifth story would be a banquet hall.

LEGAL STEP TALKED TO GET WILL

WASHINGTON—Grand jury proceedings are favored to secure the return of the will of Martha Washington, now in the collection of J. P. Morgan, to the Fairfax courthouse in Virginia. Representative Carlin of Virginia has taken a hand in the movement.

CLOTHING DEALERS ELECT

Massachusetts Clothing Dealers Association has elected J. W. McLaughlin, president; E. J. Shaddock, vice president; James Cohen, treasurer; E. J. Pierce, secretary; J. G. Joyce, A. R. Seward and J. Slack, directors. The annual dinner will be Jan. 20.

Filescie's
Saturday Evening
Concert Dinner
JAN. 10, 1914

MENU
Canape Filescie
Cape Oyster Cocktail
Pecan-Pan
a la Mollie
Olives Raisins
Broiled Chicken Lobster
Butter Sauce
French Fried Potatoes
Cucumber Salad
Planked Striped Steak
with Fresh Mushrooms
Calfsteak Salad
Ginger Ice Cream
Fancy Cakes
or
Fresh Strawberry Shortcake Whipped Cream
Bouquet Cheese & Toasted Crackers

SOLOISTS
THE APOLLO MALE QUARTET OF BOSTON
HARRIET STERLING HEMENWAY, Contralto Soloist
AND THE FILESCIE SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA
MARIE ZELEZNY, Director
Seven-Course Table d'Hote Dinner
\$1.50 PER COVER
(No a la carte service)
Reservations in advance

Gov. Walsh Demands Big Reforms in N. E. Railroad

Governor Walsh's message was as follows:

We meet, filled with a deep sense of gratitude to the people of Massachusetts, who have honored us by confiding the affairs of their government to us. According to long established custom, the first act of a chief executive is to outline to your honorable body the policies which he deems important to the welfare of the state, and to urge their enactment into legislation.

Whatever my recommendations may be, I am well aware that I can do but little without your steadfast confidence and support. The powers of the chief executive alone are extremely limited; your powers, however, are almost limitless in what you can do to make the state government more broadly useful.

New and more delicate tasks yearly confront us. We must realize that the older tasks merely of maintaining peace and order, safeguarding public property and rights, and preventing or punishing offenses against the law are still important. In recent years it has been found necessary for the protection of the general welfare to health, safety and public service over the means and methods of commercial activity. The powers given to you are ample and undoubted to grapple with all the problems new conditions have developed.

The people have not transferred their government to us. They still retain ownership and all the rights and powers of ownership. We are merely their temporary agents in performing duties which they have delegated to us. We are all called to service, and whatever our views may be upon political principles, there is no question about our common devotion and loyalty to the commonwealth. Therefore I confidently invite the hearty cooperation of you all.

I undertake my work, entertaining the firm belief that each one of you has the same wish that I have myself to provide the best government we are able to supply; and further, that you have the same willingness to help me in doing my part of that work as I have to help you in doing your part. That we shall make some mistakes we know already. All I can promise is that I shall strive conscientiously not to swerve from the true course as I see it.

I now mention some of the things that have enlisted my attention.

Pilgrim Celebration

An organization of public-spirited citizens has taken the initiative for a centenary celebration in 1920 of the establishment of the first permanent settlement at Plymouth. This movement should receive the hearty approval of all our citizens, and it seems proper that the commonwealth should take some official action recognizing the importance of this coming anniversary, providing for the consideration of its adequate and fitting celebration by a commission of citizens representing the historical, industrial, commercial, agricultural, educational and civic interests of New England.

It has been more than half a century since the people of Massachusetts have considered their constitution as a whole for the purpose of revising it and making it consistent with the conditions of the day. The strong public demand for certain changes in our constitution compels the Legislature, year after year, to consider the same proposals for its amendment. The time of committees and of the Legislature itself is consumed, the length of the session is extended, and the normal business of legislation is embarrassed by these constantly recurring demands. The failure of the Legislature to act on them only invites their advocates to more vigorous insistence, and tends to foment distrust of our representative government among a large body of intelligent, patriotic citizens.

Therefore, I recommend that the Legislature convene assembled with the consent of the electorate a body of citizens, who shall be selected without party designation, to formulate amendments to our constitution, which, submitted to the voters of the state, will tend to settle otherwise irrepressible controversies, and will make our constitution conform more closely to the needs and to the public opinion of the day.

The following proposals I suggest as the most persistently pressing for constitutional authority:

1. The initiative, the referendum and the recall of elective officers.
2. Biennial elections.
3. The abolition of the executive council and enlarging the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor.
4. Woman suffrage.
5. Rights of cities and towns to deal in necessities of life in times of public distress.
6. Government by majority.
7. The right of the Governor to veto specific items in appropriation bills.
8. Homestead legislation, whereby the commonwealth may help people of small means to acquire homes of their own.
9. Revision of taxation system.
10. The making of workmen's compensation compulsory.

State Finance Outlined

The commonwealth confronts a serious financial situation. The percentage of increase in expenditures since 1904, the first year that the state assumed the care of the insane, has been 98 per cent. While the expenditures of the state in this period have almost doubled, there has been only an increase of about 20 per cent in our population.

The estimated expenses under existing laws, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1914, are \$17,773,578. The estimated revenue is \$9,250,000. The cash on hand Dec. 1, 1913, the beginning of the fiscal year, was \$3,214,091. The warrants remaining unpaid at that time, added to the warrant for December expenses, and a balance of \$2,000,000 unexpended 1913 appropriations, which are available for 1914, reduce this amount to \$742,918. This leaves in sight the deficit of the fiscal year, \$8,522,660. The balance unprovided for is over \$2,300,000 more than the figures of one year ago. The estimates from which it is derived cover only such appropriations as existing legisla-

tion require, and all special appropriations of the present session must be added in determining the amount of the state tax. The general court of 1913 passed legislation requiring new annual and special appropriations of \$2,435,639. With an increase of about \$850,000 over last year in the total of the estimates calling for new buildings and improvements, it is quite apparent that unless the utmost care is exercised in authorizing appropriations for new and special undertakings the state tax may easily be \$11,000,000.

The interest charges alone upon the state debt amount to \$1,462,538. The direct debt, indebtedness for which the whole state is directly liable, is \$242,800,454. The contingent debt, the payment for which the cities and towns in the metropolitan parks, water and sewerage districts are responsible, is \$57,402,261. In the four years from Nov. 30, 1909, to Nov. 30, 1913, the net direct debt of the state has increased from \$18,980,755 to \$242,800,454.

These figures of revenue, expense and debt tell their own story. The time has come to call a halt, and I urge upon you the closest scrutiny on all requests for money from the public treasury, and would have you always to bear in mind that you are legislating for the whole commonwealth and not for any particular city or town.

There is now in the treasury of the commonwealth \$524,000, accumulations from the prison industries covering a period of years. This money yields 2½ per cent interest, while the state is now paying from 4 to 4½ per cent for money. I recommend that this fund be used for work of a permanent nature, such as institution buildings, authorized during the present year, and that hereafter all revenue received from prison industries be used to partially offset the expenses of maintaining the various institutions yielding this revenue. It does not seem just or equitable that the revenues received from the penal institutions each year should not be used to lessen the tax burden of those who provide the means for maintaining these institutions.

Excise Tax

The state is very much in need of revenue. The tax upon foreign corporations doing business in this commonwealth is a normal and proper way of raising it. Such a tax has very recently been held by the supreme court of the United States to be constitutional. As our own corporations pay such a tax, it seems both equitable and just that the privileges of foreign corporations doing business in this state, although not engaged in interstate commerce, but availing themselves of this market, should be taxed. The state first undertook the levying of such a tax at the time the business corporation law was enacted (chapter 437 of the Acts of 1903). At that time large foreign corporations doing business in this commonwealth vigorously opposed such a tax. As a result, this law, as amended by the Acts of 1907, chapter 578 (see also Acts of 1909, chapter 490, part 3, section 26), provided for a tax of one-fifth of one per cent of the par value of the authorized capital stock of such corporations, limiting, however, the total amount of the excise tax that any corporation should pay to \$2000 per year. Such a law is a form of class legislation in favor of large corporations, precisely the ones most able to pay it.

I am unable to find any just or equitable reason for compelling every corporation capitalized for \$10,000,000 or under (for the maximum tax of \$2000 is reached upon a capitalization of \$10,000,000) to pay a tax at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent of its capitalization while all corporations having a capitalization of over \$10,000,000 pay less than one-fifth of one per cent of the capitalization. It amounts to providing for a full tax upon every small and struggling corporation and a partial tax upon every excessively large corporation.

I recommend that this class distinction be eliminated and that the excise tax on foreign corporations shall be uniform for all corporations. If the change proposed in the law is made, an increase estimated at \$230,000 annually will be added to the state revenues from this tax.

Taxation Reforms

In urging the need of a constitutional convention, I have pointed to our taxation system as demanding immediate reform. The evils in the existing system have long been recognized, and efforts to correct them have been futile because the weakness is fundamental and can only be remedied by changes in the organic law. Our constitution was framed at a time when intangible personal property as a form of property was unknown. Stocks and bonds and other credits did not come within the purview of those who drafted the instrument, and the uniformity of rate upon all classes now recognized as property, imposed by the requirement that taxation shall be "proportional," has led to the concealment of millions of dollars of taxable value, with a great yearly loss to the revenue of the state and increasing lack of confidence in a government that exacts from the small holder of tangible property the last cent while the holder of large amounts of intangibles goes untaxed.

In a communication to the House of Representatives in April, 1913, the tax commissioner estimated that not less than \$1,646,000,000 of taxable personal property escapes taxation. The total assessed valuation of real estate as reported by the municipalities as of April 1, 1913, is \$3,353,716,536, and of personal property \$1,084,742,120. Estates of deceased persons coming under the scrutiny of the tax commissioner's department were three and one-half times as much personal property as real estate. This is true of all estates examined during the period of four years, and supports the estimates made.

To reach effectively this personal property for the purpose of taxation the constitution must be amended. Whether the amendment should be so broad as to permit a classification of property for taxation of several forms at several rates as is strongly advocated by some of the leaders in the movement of tax reform, or shall provide for a system of income taxation such as has proven successful in Wisconsin, is so great a problem that it should be dealt with by a constitutional convention.

To amend the constitution even by a constitutional convention will take time, and pending such action the present law should be strengthened that it may

more effectively be enforced. To this end I recommend the enactment of legislation as follows:

Law Is Proposed

First, That with every deed conveying real estate there shall be filed under oath a statement of the true consideration for the conveyance; that such filing shall be in the registry of deeds, and shall be open only to the inspection of the taxing authorities of the state.

Second, That the tax commissioner's authority be extended so that he may set aside an assessment in whole or in part, and may order or make a new assessment in any municipality.

Third, That a system of compulsory return should be established. I do not mean by this that every man and woman should be required to make a sworn return or be fined or imprisoned for failure to do so. Such a law might defeat itself. I do mean that the duty of the assessors should be so strictly stated that returns will be made by all having taxable property. It is not a law that every man and woman should be required to make a sworn return or be fined or imprisoned for failure to do so. Such a law might defeat itself. I do mean that the duty of the assessors should be so strictly stated that returns will be made by all having taxable property.

Fourth, That upon discovery of any property that has escaped taxation a tax shall be assessed for the current year and similar tax for each of the preceding five years.

The suggestion that the tax commissioner may be given power to set aside an assessment in whole or in part, to order or make a new assessment, may be opposed upon the ground that it is an interference with home rule, but that is not the purpose. The taxing power is primarily a power of the commonwealth as an entity, and the abuse of authority delegated to municipalities by some local assessors furnishes ample reason for state interference to provide against nonfeasance, if not malfeasance, in the exercise of delegated power. It is notorious that boards of assessors in certain municipalities have virtually made agreements with men of wealth that the latter should take up their residences in the particular towns or cities, with an understanding as to the amount of assessment to be placed on their personal property. It may be that the power to appoint a member of the board of assessors or to remove delinquent or inefficient assessors if given to the tax commissioner will go further to remedy this and similar evils, but I am convinced that if the power to set aside and make assessments rests with him the evil results of delinquency and inefficiency will be minimized.

Public Corporation Taxes

Certain corporation taxes now collected by the commonwealth are distributed to various municipalities in accordance with the ownership of stock of such corporations, namely, the taxes paid by railroad, telephone and trust companies. The municipalities which most benefit by this distribution are generally the rich towns. It is suggested that a law be enacted to provide that the franchise taxes paid by railroads, telephone companies and trust companies shall all be retained by the commonwealth, as they are state-wide companies. If constitutional, the same law should be made to apply also to the tax on stock of national banks. For somewhat similar reasons taxes paid by the gas and electric companies might well be distributed to the municipalities where the companies operate, rather than to municipalities where the stockholders reside, on the theory that such companies are of a local and not of a state-wide character. The result of such changes as are here suggested would increase the revenue of the commonwealth by about \$1,600,000 and cause a corresponding reduction of the state tax. I can find no tax authorities the country over in justification of our present basis of distribution of franchise taxes.

The chief primary has made the selection of even greater importance than the election of candidates for public office, and there is widespread opposition throughout the commonwealth to those provisions of the primary law which compel citizens to become enrolled in a political party before being allowed to participate in a primary election. A fundamental right vested in the people is that of determining the way and the manner in which they desire to conduct their elections, and if there is a decided opposition to the present method requiring party enrollment they should be provided with the kind of primary which they desire. I recommend that party enrollment be abolished, and the enactment of legislation providing for a ballot containing in separate columns the candidates for nomination of the various political parties; that each voter be permitted to make his choice of the party column from which he desires to make his selection of candidates. He should have the right to do this secretly, without disclosing his party affiliations.

Woman Suffrage

In the recent election two of the political parties advocated the submission of this question to the voters of the commonwealth, and I recommend that the Legislature take the necessary steps to permit the voters of the state to pass upon this subject.

The experience of late years has convinced thinking citizens that we must improve our laws respecting elections. The recent change in the corrupt practices law accomplished little in its effort to restrict the use and influence of money. In fact, by permitting money to be contributed by persons not the candidate, in however large amounts, it is an incitement to large expenditures during a campaign. The object which our election reforms should attempt to accomplish is the abolition of all contributions by private individuals to campaign and election expenses. These contributions, so long as they are permitted, will be sources of influence which are too often unfortunate. The state should assume every legitimate campaign and election expense; all illegitimate expenses should be strictly prohibited. A campaign is waged for the legitimate purpose of informing the voters on the issues of a pending election. Reasonable expenditure for the purpose of giving that information to the voters is as necessary, if not more necessary, than the education of the voters themselves.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts

spends more than \$20,000,000 a year in giving the citizens a general education which in theory qualifies them better to judge and decide the questions of public policy which arise as issues in our political campaigns. It is preposterous that the state should stop in the middle of enlightenment and should leave them to grope in the dark, obtaining light haphazard, or only such partial light as interested persons with large financial stakes in the results of an election may choose to give them. It would be not less absurd for political candidates to pay the expenses of polling and counting the vote on election day than to have these parties pay the expense of giving the voters knowledge and information on which they must base their own decisions concerning the issues.

The preservation of a government by the people depends upon the wisdom of the judgments which they render in elections. They cannot be wiser than their information permits them to be, and if they are dependent upon information furnished by the candidates, the interested sources of their decisions must be biased by the source of their information. If the state assumes the expense of furnishing information, whether in the form of literature or oral argument, reasonably calculated to enlighten the voters, and also undertakes to bring them all to the polls, if necessary by compelling them to cast their ballot, then no legitimate expense will remain to be provided for by private expenditure. And all such private expenditures can thus be prohibited.

The public servant will then be more free to serve the people honestly, and the political parties will be under less temptation to balance between the favor of the public and the favor of those who contribute to the campaign expenses. If the law of the Legislature will be distinguished by the passage of a strong corrupt practices act.

Initiative and Referendum

The time has come for the initiative and the referendum. No sound arguments can be made against these measures in a government by the people where the majority are supposed to rule. Those who oppose these great reforms whereby the people can elect an important law or amend the constitution, or remove themselves if the Legislature refuses to enact it, and can veto a bad law which the Legislature has enacted, oppose them because they wish to perpetuate the undue influence of the minority, which has so marked in the political history of this country during the last generation.

In the ancient and modern civilization the nearer a government approached to democracy the greater and happier were the people. The initiative and referendum are the modern instruments of democracy.

Every other state has done away with annual elections. The adoption of the direct primary law has increased the amount of time required for political campaigning to approximately four months, with the result that we have almost no time for the consideration of the annual elections. These are an exceedingly great burden to the man of limited financial means whose public service the people may desire. The consumption of so much time, the great personal expense of the law of election, and the necessity of keeping their minds on equality with the press of the Legislature. The adoption of biennial elections would mean a saving of almost \$750,000 every year to the candidates, the municipalities and the state government, all of whom bear the expense of the election.

But more serious reasons lead me to urge most forcibly this change. Annual elections tremendously cripple the public service. The state government no sooner organizes for the year's work than there is started an immediate agitation of the Legislature. The result is that the dates for the late summer and early fall election. The public official's attention is distracted. The atmosphere surrounding the departments of the state government becomes noticeably political rather than business, with the result that the quality of the work is lowered. It is given to the thoughtful, dispassionate and nonpartisan discussion of pending public questions. We need more attention to the state's business and less to politics.

The adoption of the initiative and referendum and the recall of elective officers the necessity for annual elections will no longer exist. I recommend that these reforms be considered together.

Law Procedure Reforms

There is urgent need of relief for the supreme court of Massachusetts. In every state in the Union except Maine the court of last resort is practically an exclusive court of law. In Massachusetts the supreme judicial court is not only the appellate court of law for the commonwealth but it is also burdened in each county with certain duties of preliminary jurisdiction. The result is that the time for preparing and writing the 500 or more opinions that this court is expected to give each year is altogether taken up by the duties of the court. I recommend a revision of the jurisdiction of the supreme judicial court of a court of appeal and correction in matters of law exclusively, and the superior court the tribunal in which all questions of fact at common law and in equity shall be finally determined.

The jurisdiction of probate court, I recommend, should be in will cases and issues to the just should be framed in the probate court and sent to the superior court for trial, and the law changed to prevent unnecessary delay in these appeals.

A matter in the interest of advance legal procedure, and of great importance to many people, requires changes in our present law which will accelerate the settlement of estates of deceased persons. The law now in operation requires unnecessary delay, often causing severe hardships and actual suffering as well as inconvenience and needless expense. Usually an estate can be distributed legally by the executor or administrator within one year from the date of appointment, and in some estates within as short a time as six months. In normal probate cases the time might be reduced from two years to one year, as is now provided by law in the leading states of the Union.

I also recommend a revision of our antiquated mechanic's lien, tax sale and partition laws, to the end that the confusion and uncertainty attendant upon the administration of these laws may

be ended, and that the individual's rights may be more clearly defined and the expense to litigants lessened.

Banking Legislation

The recent passage by Congress of the act providing for the establishment of a system of federal reserve banks prompts me to make a change of fundamental importance in banking conditions in this country. As this act offers to banking institutions under state laws the opportunity to join the federal reserve banks, legislation should be passed to give the necessary authority to trust companies to make the required subscriptions. I recommend that any legislation which may be found necessary for this purpose be promptly enacted.

The new federal banking and currency law recognizes and penalizes a pernicious practice that has grown up in modern banking—the widespread practice on the part of officers and employees of banks in personally profiting through transactions of the bank. The banking institutions of this commonwealth should be maintained on the highest plane of honesty and probity, and operated for the benefit of the whole people, their commerce and industry; they should not be used for the benefit and enrichment of the few. I therefore recommend legislation to prohibit any officer, director or employee of a banking institution from receiving a personal gain or profit from the sale of notes, stocks, bonds, or negotiating loans, and other transactions of this character.

Military Affairs

Adjutant-General—The law passed by the Legislature of 1912, extending the term of office of the adjutant-general to five years, should be repealed. The adjutant-general is merely the military private secretary of the commander-in-chief of the militia of Massachusetts. There is no sound reason why the military secretary of the commander-in-chief should have a term of five years any more than the office of private secretary to the Governor should be for five years. The commander-in-chief should have the right to select his own adjutant-general.

Use of Armories—I believe in a wider use of the expensive and costly armories that have been constructed at large public expense. Organizations of young men in and out of the high schools, which conform to the training, uniform and equipment prescribed by the government, should be permitted to use the state armories and the state equipment at such times and in such manner as will not conflict with the use thereof by the organized militia. The public should also be given the opportunity to use the armories for public gatherings when the use of them is feasible.

State and Military Aid

The period of operation of the law governing state and military aid, and the burial of indigent soldiers, etc., will expire Jan. 1, 1915, therefore it follows that if payments under this law are to be continued it must be re-enacted by the present Legislature. This law has been re-enacted every five years since 1879. In reenacting the law governing such payments I recommend that the maximum amount paid to widows of soldiers now eligible be increased to \$6 a month, netting their widows an equality with the soldiers. The national government recently has materially increased the pension to soldiers of the civil war, the maximum pension under the Sherwood act being \$30 a month.

As the widows may receive only \$12 a month under the United States pension, their state aid is limited to \$4. I believe an increase of \$2 a month is justifiable.

The present law allows only \$37 from the treasury of the commonwealth for the burial of an indigent soldier, his widow or mother. This amount seems grossly inadequate considering the sacrifices made by those gallant men, who not only kept the Union whole, but liberated from slavery millions of human beings. I recommend that this amount be increased to at least \$50.

The cost of state printing has reached a figure which demands that it receive the careful attention of the Legislature. The secretary of the commonwealth is the supervisor of state printing, but his authority is extremely restricted. Power to edit, revise and cut the various reports is vested in a separate board, made up of state officials who have little time to give to their duties. The printing is measured by an employee of the auditor's office. No matter how many public documents are wasted yearly the secretary, who has charge of their distribution, cannot cut down the number unless he receives the consent of the board of commission or department making the report. Thousands of dollars' worth of public documents are annually sold as junk. Many of the documents contain matter of almost no public interest, and many contain duplications of matter embraced in other reports. For instance, the payroll book of the commonwealth, which, up to the last edition, cost the state over \$5 a copy, is practically duplicated in the auditor's report.

With the limited authority the secretary has over state printing a saving of several thousand dollars was effected last year, and I am convinced that a business-like management of the state's printing would mean a saving of at least \$50,000 a year. I recommend that full authority over the state's printing be vested in the secretary of the commonwealth.

Workmen's Compensation

The workmen's compensation act has now passed the experimental stage in operation and has demonstrated the wisdom of its enactment. There is no longer even serious denial that the old employer's liability system, based upon negligence, was unjust in part and inconsistent with modern industrial conditions, and so unworthy of any humane and intelligent people that the result has been the acknowledgment by the state of a new responsibility to the victims of industrial injury.

The compensation act was drawn upon conservative lines, limiting the scope of its benefits in order to impose no undue burden upon employers which might be prohibitive of industry. Experience and study here and in other commonwealths now warrant the recommendation of changes in the law which will increase the measure of its benefits to the employee, and of the enactment of legislation to provide for regulation by the state of liability insurance companies to protect the employer against unjust and excessive rates.

I therefore recommend the following amendments to the act:

First—That compensation paid under

the act be increased from half wages to 65 per cent of the average weekly wage of the injured employee, the minimum and maximum payments to remain as at present.

Second—That payments to dependents in fatal injury cases be extended to cover a period of 500 weeks from the date of the injury, the maximum payments not to exceed \$4000.

Third—That payments on account of partial incapacity be extended to cover a period of 500 weeks from the date of injury.

Fourth—That in the payment of compensation by a lump sum the industrial accident board may be given the power to fix the sum to be paid, so that the matter of agreement as to payment of compensation by a lump sum shall not be a matter of bargaining between the employee and the insurer.

Fifth—That the act may be amended so that it may be given extra territorial effect by express legislative intent.

Sixth—That the industrial accident board be given the power to require the payment of bills for medical, surgical and hospital attendance beyond the first two weeks after the injury in cases in which in its judgment such attendance is required.

Seventh—That compensation and payments be so readjusted that a youth who loses an arm or suffers a serious impairment of like nature shall receive such compensation as shall enable him to provide for his future by receiving a training in a self-sustaining occupation.

Eighth—That the board shall have the same power to fix rates and the same supervision over liability insurance companies as the public service commission now has over the railroads of the state, and that the board have the necessary power to obtain all information required by it from such insurance companies.

Industrial Board Results

In connection with the last recommendation, it should be called to your attention that investigations of the industrial accident board have shown that of each dollar of premium paid under the workmen's compensation act 45 cents has been paid in losses to the insured, while in some cases entirely negligible was in the greater number of cases wholly inadequate. This action in itself, taken with the fact that reductions since made make the total reduction 35 per cent of the rate originally charged, points to the necessity of the regulation of the companies by the board which is administering the act.

This need for regulation extends also to fire and life insurance. The first act of the workman in buying his home is to insure his house against fire, otherwise he is not a prudent man. The inquiries have shown that competition for fire insurance business and waste resulting therefrom have opened the door in the United States for arson and crime, and the nation pays the bill. The waste of fire loss in this country is a burden which weighs heavily on industry, and is not tolerated in European countries. The prudent workman with a family regards it as a necessary expense, to be protected by insurance in case of death. The abuse of life insurance and the improper use of capital and surplus in the hands of life insurance companies as an end in itself, and the unregulated waste of these forms of insurance should not be permitted to continue.

Labor Disputes Views

Public opinion in nine cases out of 10 will determine the issue of strikes when their causes are understood, and neither the employer nor the employees will dare to be wrong when they know that public authorities will investigate the facts and make them publicly known. This is a species of moral compulsion which is wholesome, and cannot be objectionable to workmen who want to be right; nor will it burden the Massachusetts employers with restrictions not imposed on competition in other states, for the competition will always be one of the facts in issue, to be investigated and reported upon by the investigators. Thus, while not jeopardizing the equilibrium between our own industries and those of sister states, we would take a long step towards industrial peace. Such investigation is not an invasion of private rights, and is a simple and effective method of securing the peace of the community. I am unalterably opposed to compulsory arbitration, but favor amending our present laws so as to insure compulsory investigation and reports placing the blame for labor disputes.

I also recommend that the act of last year, giving to members of the state board of conciliation and arbitration the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony and compel the production of books and papers, be extended to the local boards of conciliation and arbitration created by chapter 514 of the Acts of 1909.

There is no more important function in the government than to care for and protect the public health. In the earlier development of the country this truth was not so well recognized; but Massachusetts is entitled to the credit of having led the way among the commonwealths in the establishment of a state board to safeguard the health of its people. Public health questions in this state were first considered by a commission appointed in 1840, and in 1890 the state board of health was created. Down through the intervening years the board has not only led the way in the study of health problems, but has secured the enactment of a body of health laws which have been the model for legislative action in other states.

Changes in conditions and the great increase in the volume of work of the board would now seem to demand such a reorganization of this department as

would place it among the paid boards with an executive officer armed with authority and charged with the responsibility of supervising the administration of the health laws of the state. With this in view I recommend the establishment of a salaried board of health, with a health commissioner appointed by the Governor. Provision should be made for sufficient salary for the health commissioner to insure the services of a man of training and capacity to fill this important position, probably the most important in the public service of the commonwealth. The salaries of the members of the board, whose duties would be largely advisory, need be little more than nominal, because the experience of the past demonstrates that men of commanding ability in the study of health problems will give of their time and service to the state.

Urges Purchasing Agency

In order that supplies for the various institutions may be standardized, and that the state may receive the benefit derived from buying in large quantities, I recommend at this time that there be established a central purchasing agency for all the state departments and institutions. The important position, probably the most important in the public service of the commonwealth, which has been adopted with marked success in several states, with great saving to the public treasury.

The powers of the state board of insanity, which are now merely supervisory, should be extended in order that the board may have a greater measure of control over the conduct and management of institutions under their charge. The several state hospitals should be reorganized, and the treatment and care of the patients raised to a higher standard, and this reorganization should include the training schools at the hospitals, that the curriculum may be made more attractive and the standard of nurses raised. Conditions demand, even though it involves a larger state expenditure, that a higher grade of attendants be secured to care for this unfortunate class of charges of the state, and social service work should be extended for the prevention of insanity and after-care of the insane.

Inequality of Salaries

There is a marked inconsistency and inequality in salaries paid to members of commissions, apparently little regard being given to the amount of time they are expected or in fact do give to their work. Under some legislative acts officials are obliged by law to devote their whole time, and are paid less salaries than officials who devote little more than an hour a day to their duties. In several of the commissions, the real and important work is done by a high-salaried secretary, yet the members of the commission receive substantially the pay authorized by the commonwealth in those cases where commissions are expected and do in fact devote all their time to the public service.

A complete readjustment of salaries paid to commissions, having regard to the amount of time given to their work as well as the responsibilities involved, should receive your attention.

And I especially recommend a substantial reduction in the salary of the chairman of the directors of the port of Boston. In my judgment the work of this commission is hampered by the fact that the chairman is paid a very large salary, disproportionate to that paid the other members of this commission. The intent of creating this commission was evidently intended that the members, other than the chairman, should receive only a nominal salary. This condition inevitably leads to discontent and divided responsibility. It would have been better if the other members of the board were unpaid, for then they would fully understand that they were called to the public service solely from a sense of public duty.

I believe that paid boards should be reduced in number wherever possible. Division of responsibility is inevitable upon large commissions. There is no paid board the work of which cannot be performed by three members. There are some commissions which could well be reduced to one member without loss of least impairing their efficiency. The work of such paid boards as the Boston transit commission, the directors of the port of Boston, the board of labor and industry, the public service commission and the industrial accident commission could be performed with increased efficiency by three members, and a substantial saving made in salaries to the taxpayers of the state.

In nearly every case where five instead of three commissioners have been provided for there has been a political motive involved. The first legislation suggested for the industrial accident board, the directors of the port of Boston, and the public service commission was for three members, and the increase of two members was not so much to strengthen or add to the efficiency of the work of these boards as it was to provide places for aspirants.

Consolidations Urged

At this time I suggest for your consideration the following changes in the commissions of the commonwealth:

1. A single headed fish and game commission. The result of study and thought given to this commission by the board of efficiency and economy led them to make this recommendation some time ago. Their recommendation ought at least to be prima facie evidence that this is worthy of your most careful consideration.

2. The consolidation of the harbor and land commissioners with the directors of the port of Boston. There is reason

Operation as Step to Prosperity of Massachusetts

to believe that if it were not for the personnel of the harbor and land commission there would not have been a new commission created at the time the law was passed, organizing the directors of the port of Boston. There is too great a tendency to establish new commissions rather than delegate new powers to the established commission, because of a lack of confidence on the part of the Legislature in the personnel of the port commission. Duplication of office expenses and an engineering force does not warrant the organization of two bodies engaged in practically the same general kind of work.

2. The state auditor should not be a member of the commission on economy and efficiency. Under present legislation he is an unpaid member of this commission, and, as would naturally be expected, gives practically no time to the work of the commission. Provision should be made for a third member who should not be connected with any other department of the state government.

4. The consolidation of the metropolitan water and sewerage board with the metropolitan park commission and a new commission, creating in place thereof three members, as a metropolitan department of public works. If you do not agree that this recommendation will result in a more effective and economic administration, then I suggest for your consideration two separate commissions of one member each. The period of present constructive work of both these boards is passed. In my judgment there is no sound reason why these metropolitan departments should not be consolidated into one. The state is now put to unnecessary expense in the maintenance of two separate departmental headquarters, for which it pays high rent for offices outside the State House, and in connection therewith is supporting two separate forces of engineers and clerical assistants, with a consequent duplication of expense.

5. The reorganization of the public service commission by making its membership three instead of five. With one exception the salaries paid this commission are the largest paid to the members of any commission in the commonwealth. The salary ought to be commensurate with the men who will give substantially their whole time to this important public service. Members are paid the same salary as judges of the superior court, who give their entire time to the commonwealth. For years the salaries of the public service commission were performed by three members at a much reduced salary. The recommendation for five members was based upon the assumption that all public service regulation should be performed by this commission, but the law as finally enacted left an important part of the regulation with another commission.

State House Extension

The last session of the Legislature authorized the building of an extension to the present State House which when completed will provide space only for those departments which were occupying rented quarters in the year 1912. A commission recently appointed is now undertaking the work of erecting this addition. The floor space of the new building when completed will be inadequate to provide for departments which are already in existence, and no provisions have been made for future growth and extension. This means that the state will be compelled to continue the system now existing of renting quarters in various parts of the city.

Sound business policy, not to mention the fact that the people of the commonwealth have a just right to look forward to some time when we should have a completed State House capable of accommodating all departments of the state government, and providing for the efficient public business properly and efficiently, further suggests the wisdom of building such further additions as are necessary during the time that the wings already provided for are being constructed. A saving of at least \$100,000, and possibly very much more would be made by the state constructing at this time all such additions as are bound to be necessary in the near future.

The great industry of agriculture, once the mainstay of the commonwealth, must be encouraged and protected if it is to retain a place in the modern state. Few states in the Union are richer in agricultural possibilities. Our fields and uplands present wonderful opportunities for the husbandman, yet we are producing a very small percentage of the agricultural products which our people consume. An intelligent effort must be exerted to make the most of the productive power at our hand.

The increasing unwillingness or neglect of our people to invest capital or give time to agriculture points to the necessity of the extension of education and demonstration in practical farming as a need of the hour. This would complement:

First. The teaching of the farmer by direct individual contact.

Second. The extension of our present rural system of state aid for agricultural education to the rural schools in the smaller towns and villages.

The most imperative and immediate need of Massachusetts agriculture is to bring scientific knowledge to the door of the farm and to see that it is practically applied. This can be done by the establishment of county organizations or agencies aided by the state, with one or more trained persons to act as instructors and advisers to give direct instruction and aid in the development of the farms. The success of the organization known as the Hampshire County Improvement League points to the value of this work. I recommend that this splendid work be encouraged by the enactment of a law that will allow county commissioners the authority to appropriate sums for agricultural demonstrations, and that will also grant a state appropriation of a reasonable sum to counties that organize for this work.

The laudable movement now being made to build up the fruit raising branch of the industry would in itself certainly gain impetus if the service of trained men were at the call of the local fruit raiser.

To insure competent management and instruction, the power and approval of appointments of directors of instruction and the direction of the instruction should be given to the faculty of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. If such a system is instituted, the students attending the agricultural college should be required to give a portion of their

fourth-year term to the service of the state in agricultural instruction under the direction of these county bureaus.

More Milk Needed

The milk-producing business is the backbone of agricultural industry, and it is a lamentable fact that while the need of a larger supply of clean, wholesome milk annually increases, the supply drawn from Massachusetts farms annually decreases. It would be idle to enter into any discussion of the causes that have produced this result. The actual conditions demand the enactment of legislation which will protect the Massachusetts milk producer and consumer alike against the unfair competition of inferior product drawn from long distances and produced under conditions inimical to the public health, and over which we have no control.

The state laws pertaining to agriculture should be simplified, and the duties of the several state-supported agencies working in the agricultural field should be unified and harmonized. The work of the agricultural college, the state board of agriculture, the state forestry department, the department of animal industry, the dairy bureau and the fish and game commission should be divided and clearly defined, and possible consolidation made, in order to save the time, effort and money now lost in the duplication of the work in these departments. The powers of the state board of agriculture should be administrative, and the functions of teaching now exercised by the Massachusetts Agricultural College should include all agricultural instruction in and out of the college.

In order that the lines of service be clearly marked and the laws be effectually simplified, I recommend that the Legislature create a commission, to be organized at once, to investigate and report to the present Legislature.

Farmers of Massachusetts do not desire to borrow money more cheaply than at the usual rate of business houses, but they should borrow money as easily and as cheaply. Present methods are cumbersome and expensive, and legislation which would relieve the farmers from the present burden is highly desirable.

There has recently appeared a great interest in farmer's cooperative societies and schemes for rural credit. I suggest that we should give these propositions the most careful consideration, and see that only beneficial legislation is enacted.

Agricultural Education

Children of our rural population should have equal opportunities for obtaining the same kind of education that the children have who live in the larger and more prosperous communities of the commonwealth. There is immediate need that rural education in Massachusetts should be greatly improved. In the country schools the salaries of teachers are low, and the teachers are overworked. They have had proper training. In many instances schoolhouses and their adjuncts are in deplorable condition, and school committees are at times indifferent. It is desirable also that agricultural education be developed in the district schools to meet the needs of rural communities. Before making any recommendation, I request that the legislature of this year dealing with the problems of our farmers mean more encouragement, more kindly assistance and less unnecessary requirements.

The boards of railroad commissioners and of the gas and electric light commissions are and have been, since their establishment in 1869 and 1885, respectively, considered the "public service commissions." No other public boards have had this work as their sole function. The authority exercised by the highway commission, prior to last July over the telephone system (Acts of 1909, chapter 432) and of the board of health over water rates (Acts of 1909, chapter 319) is incidental and foreign to the authority and duties of the latter boards. Recognizing these facts, the Legislature of 1913 changed the name of the railroad commission to "public service commission," and not only enlarged its jurisdiction over transportation companies, but extended it to telephone and telegraph companies. Experience under the act since last July, however, has made it clear that the transportation companies are so various, extensive and critical as to demand the undivided attention of the members of any board. The public relations incident to the construction and use of electric lines, whether for the transmission of light or intelligence, seem to demand similar particular attention to be governed by like fundamental principles. Consideration of the fundamental questions involved in fixing prices, requiring reasonable and proper quality of service, compulsory supply and capitalization have been the important features of the gas and electric company regulation. Similar questions of public policy must arise in telephone or telegraph regulation, and suggest the importance of securing for their successful solution every advantage which past experience can afford. It is therefore recommended that the jurisdiction of this important public service be transferred to the board of gas and electric light commissioners, and that its authority and organization be extended to enable it to handle efficiently this additional work.

Our public-service commissions have been created because of a conviction that they are necessary to prevent or check the abuses to which the patrons of the companies and perhaps the stockholders might otherwise be subjected. They are for the protection of a particular portion of the community which can easily afford to pay reasonable cost for that protection. The effect of such a policy upon unit costs is so minute as to be really imperceptible, while the total amount, if remitted to the companies, might easily be dissipated in other ways, with no appreciable benefit to those who use the companies' service.

The cost of supervision of the gas companies in this state heretofore has been only about five one hundredths of a cent per 1000 feet sold.

Railroads Big Problem

Our railroad problems continue to be of the most engrossing and pressing importance. The loss to our investors resulting from a decade of lawlessness and mismanagement on the part of those who have, for their own ends, gained and kept control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, is nothing less than a public calamity. Subsequent messages will probably be required to direct the attention of the Legislature to some of the problems calling for legislative action.

One critical problem—the present condition of the Boston & Maine railroad—calls for present discussion. Prior to the New Haven domination of the Boston & Maine it had had an unblemished record of good dividend payments for more than 70 years. It had weathered successfully the storms of nearly three quarters of a century—more than half the life of the nation and of the commonwealth, including the great civil war, two foreign invasions and many financial panics. Within 15 years its capital stock has paid 7 per cent in dividends and sold above \$190 per share. A confiding public then regarded its securities as sound and as safe as a government bond. Within three years it could borrow money at 4 per cent. Today it is paying no dividend, not even on its preferred stock. Its common stock now sells at about \$40. It cannot without difficulty borrow money on any terms. Its stockholders are threatened with the

loss of their entire investment. Its service is crippled for lack of money and credit. It is unable to do its part in our port development, for which \$9,000,000 of public money has been provided.

We should never forget that the prosperity of Boston and of Massachusetts is vitally connected with the prosperity of the rest of New England, and particularly with northern New England. The Boston & Maine system is the artery of our whole northern New England country. If it is not prosperous, that section cannot be prosperous. If that section is not prosperous, Boston cannot prosper. The present condition of the Boston & Maine is a most serious menace to the industrial development of all northern New England. Massachusetts may confidently rely upon the cooperation and assistance of her sister states, and the north in any wise and just plan of reorganization and rehabilitation of this great property.

Would Modify Law

In any municipality where a company is now engaged in the supply of gas or electric lighting no second company may enter the field. The board of gas and electric light commissioners has determined, after hearing all parties, that the public interest will be promoted thereby. Not even the opportunity granted to a second private company is given in the present law. A municipal restriction is imposed upon the entrance of the municipality into this business or it is only required to obtain from the state board supervising the industry a certificate of public convenience and necessity. The board of gas and electric light commissioners in this state is not only qualified by experience but has exceptional facilities for ascertaining the important and material facts for determining the difficult questions involved, and I recommend such modifications of the existing law as will permit any board, after public hearing and upon petition by the local authorities, to exempt the municipality from the compulsion to purchase existing plants.

An increase of \$200,000 has been added to the fixed expenses of the state by the change in the law last year placing the expenses of the public service commissions on the state. One year ago the expense of the railroad commission, when borne by the corporations, was \$80,000. This year the state will not only pay this sum, but an increase of over \$120,000 has been asked for because of reorganization and changes in the department.

No statement is more misleading than to assert that the companies pay the salaries and expenses of the commission. All are paid by the state in the same manner as our judges. The state merely recoups itself for this expenditure by a special tax from the company supervised, and always done so since the creation of public service boards, with the exception made last year, when the act creating the new public service commission failed to provide for any reimbursement to the state.

Says Mistake Made

I believe a mistake was made in departing last year from the previous policy of the state. If the former position was wrong, then the Legislature should have at once applied the same provision of law to the gas and electric light commission, and discharged gas and electric light companies from the obligation of paying the salaries and expenses of this commission, and possibly gone a step further and repealed the law taxing deposits in savings banks, which was passed originally for the purpose of meeting the salaries and expenses of the savings banks department. What is the fair rule for one public service corporation should be applied to all. Such a complete change in policy would mean an added expense of approximately \$200,000.

I am decidedly of the opinion that the method formerly pursued by which the railroads and telephone and telegraph companies paid the expense of their regulation was sound, and I urge that the provisions of law by which the cost was assessed upon the companies be restored to the state. The two reasons among others which may well be kept in mind for the state maintaining such a policy. These commissions exist for the benefit, primarily, of the patrons of these companies; secondarily, of the companies themselves; and the imposition of this tax brings no appreciable or permanent benefit to those by whom it is paid.

Our public-service commissions have been created because of a conviction that they are necessary to prevent or check the abuses to which the patrons of the companies and perhaps the stockholders might otherwise be subjected. They are for the protection of a particular portion of the community which can easily afford to pay reasonable cost for that protection. The effect of such a policy upon unit costs is so minute as to be really imperceptible, while the total amount, if remitted to the companies, might easily be dissipated in other ways, with no appreciable benefit to those who use the companies' service.

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People Willing to Pay

Why is this great railroad system now in this condition? Not from natural and inevitable causes. The communities served are populous, thrifty and industrious, well able and willing to pay rates fully adequate to provide an efficient and well equipped transportation system, and to make a full and just return on all capital invested, and economically invested therein. Its decadence is not due to decreasing opportunities; its volume of business has increased.

Not is there foundation for the somewhat common misapprehension that this company is suffering from government control, or from restrictions imposed by regulating commissions upon the assumedly wise plans of capitalistic managers. On the contrary, the commonwealth has, broadly speaking, been but an assenting party to the financial and legislative control of the Boston & Maine, and controlled this railroad system. So far as I am able to learn, practically every request ever made in behalf of the Boston & Maine for enabling legislation has been granted by the Legislature of this commonwealth. Nor are the rates, passenger or freight, charged by this railroad system in any large part the result of laws enacted, either in this commonwealth, in other states or by Congress.

With the exception of some rates of insignificant importance, the Boston & Maine system is not controlled by government structure and in management been hampered by any governmental control. Investors in the Boston & Maine are today suffering not from adverse legislation nor from orders made by regulating commissions, but because in the past our compliant Legislatures and committees gave to the directors and managers who have created and controlled this railroad system—failing to require of them compliance with the salutary and sound principles upon which for decades our railroad law was grounded. The Boston & Maine of today is a product of private, not of public, judgment and control. There is no faulting to be made that the stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad system, now threatened with serious loss, are themselves, at least in contemplation of law, responsible for the management which is the direct and chief cause of the loss.

Cause Is Outlined

This deplorable condition, menacing alike to investors and to the general public, is attributable to three main causes:

First. The system itself was built up in direct disregard of sound business principles; it is organically unsound. It is overweighed with fixed charges for rentals of the leased lines, some of them much inferior in value and earning capacity to that of the lessee company. These leases create obligations, equivalent to mortgage bonds, which are repaid to the lessee company and business purposes, to debenture bonds. This leasing by one company of more than 20 other companies has thrown a risk and burden upon the stockholders of the leasing company which was for years not realized.

The capitalization of the Boston & Maine system as a whole, on paper values, is about \$191,000,000; but the par value of the stock of the leasing or guaranteeing company is less than \$43,000,000. Yet this leasing company guarantees dividends upon stock of subsidiary companies amounting to nearly \$61,000,000. One notable result from this unsound leasing system is that the securities of the leased and inferior properties have taken on an apparent and delusive value, utterly disproportionate to their real and intrinsic value, while the leasing company finds itself threatened with receivership proceedings which may result in wiping out the entire equity represented by the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad, into which investors, largely Massachusetts citizens, have in good faith for the public service paid nearly \$50,000,000 in cash. A system in which the stockholders have an equity of but 20 per cent is fatally defective; it cannot last; it makes the purchase of stock in the Boston & Maine more of a speculation than an investment. The margin of safety is too small to stand the strain of adversity or of mismanagement. The proportion of fixed charges is absurdly high.

Second. Organically unsound, the revenues of this railroad have also been imperiled by certain wasteful and parasitic contracts, notably those made with the American Express Company and the Pullman company, obtained from the Boston & Maine management under circumstances which suggest at least a legal fraud. These revenues that ought to have been collected and applied to the maintenance and improvement of the railroad properties and to the payments of dividends to its stockholders have been diverted for the benefit of those controlling or partially controlling interests.

To make a bad situation still worse, within the past three years, since the New Haven has taken open control of the Boston & Maine, it has accumulated a floating debt of some \$27,000,000. This debt has mainly grown out of investments in the stocks of leased and inferior properties, the purchase of which at the prices actually paid and with the financial resources that the managers of this road had at their command indicates recklessness and imprudence.

Nothing is clearer than that the present condition of the Boston & Maine rail-

road is found in the form of its financial structure and in the incompetence and unfaithfulness of its past management.

Remedy Is Proposed

The control of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven is held by the national administration to be obnoxious to the Sherman act, and the federal department of justice intends through the courts to enforce the wholesale provisions of that law, unless the necessity of court proceedings is avoided by the speedy voluntary separation of the two systems. This complete and immediate divorce demanded by the national government is equally demanded by the sound public policy of this commonwealth.

There is now a settled and definite consensus of opinion in favor of the immediate and complete separation—in fact and not merely in form—of these two railroad systems; and, contemporaneously, for a thorough reorganization of the Boston & Maine system, which shall be just alike to the ratepaying public and to the holders of the securities involved. The Boston & Maine will never adequately serve either its owners or its community until manned by officials at liberty, and bound by every business motive to make business affiliations where they can be made most to the advantage of that railroad system, and not to the advantage of some other railroad system or of an express company or of any other partially controlling interest.

From this brief analysis it is manifest that the primary responsibility for both the legal and the financial rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine rests upon the federal government and upon the owners of the property. We have every assurance that the federal government will perform its duty, so to perform it that there will be no immunity to wrongdoers.

But a duty no less important and pressing rests also upon the owners of the securities of the Boston & Maine railroad system, particularly upon the owners of the stocks of the leased lines. This great railroad system cannot be reorganized and rehabilitated so as adequately to serve the community in which it lies and do justice to all its owners without immediate, intelligent, public-spirited as well as self-interested action upon the part of all its owners.

Cooperation the Key

Both self-interest and public welfare call for cooperation and compromise; it is a time for construction. Both the holders of the stocks of the leased lines and the holders of the Boston & Maine stock must contribute to the solution of the problem; the necessary sacrifice must not all be made by the Boston & Maine stockholders. If we are not to have a great financial catastrophe in our New England railroads we must now—immediately—avert the danger by a reorganization which will reestablish the credit of the corporation, slough off the parasitic contracts which have been sapping the life-blood of the system, and provide hereafter for a management both faithful and competent.

Clearly at this time this railroad system is in no position to demand or to expect any substantial increase in rates either passenger or freight. If the owners of the system show to the public a willingness and ability to reorganize in accordance with sound principles, to free their corporations from such unjust and unprofitable contracts as that of the American Express Company, and to eliminate from their management any incompetent and unfaithful directors and officials, then the public can be depended upon to do its part in making any reasonable sacrifice necessary.

There is no spirit of confiscation in Massachusetts. The owners of the securities of public utility corporations

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PLAN IS PRESENTED AGAIN

Proposition, Passing One Rhode Island General Assembly, Is Offered Again—Should It Pass It Goes to People Next Fall for Their Votes

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The resolution for providing for submission to the people of Rhode Island the constitutional amendment providing for a constitutional convention in 1915, which has been passed by one General Assembly, was presented to the present Assembly yesterday by Representative Jacob A. Eaton of Providence. It was tabled temporarily.

The original resolution proposing the holding of the constitutional convention was introduced in the Assembly in 1912 and passed both branches. It was read to the people at the election in the fall of that year, and if it is again passed by the Legislature it will go before the voters at the election next fall.

Many measures were presented yesterday by both Republican and Democratic members. The House adopted the rules of last year without any change, and practically completed its organization. The appointment of committees by Speaker Davis is expected in a day or two.

The Senate elected its committees, making no change except to give a place to Alberic A. Archambault on the elections committee, removing Joel Peckham to make room for the Democratic member.

Governor Pothier sent to the Senate the appointments of nearly 50 members of boards and commissions, all of which will remain on the table two days.

A bill reorganizing the state highway department was presented by Senator

may rely on being permitted to draw a full and fair return upon all capital honestly and prudently invested in the public service. But so long as our public utilities are privately owned, that private ownership must assume and bear the responsibility of management and also pay the penalty for mismanagement. The commonwealth may and does regulate, both for the benefit of the ratepayer and to some degree for the benefit of the investor; but regulation is not management, and the main responsibility for the soundness of the investment rests and must continue to rest upon the management chosen by the stockholders.

Such reorganization as will reduce the proportion of fixed charges and put the railroad into the control of a management competent and faithful to the interest of its own stockholders or of the public is a condition precedent to legislative help and to public favor of any sort.

I repeat and emphasize, both nation and state insist upon an immediate divorce of the Boston & Maine from the New Haven and a contemporaneous reorganization of the Boston & Maine; that a larger part of the responsibility for that reorganization rests and must rest upon the owners of the stocks of the leased lines; that if these owners should fail in the immediate, efficient performance of their duty, serious disaster to them and to the public at large is to be expected.

Should Face Truth

As the representative of the great public interest, I call upon all these owners to face now the real truth, to remember that they are, in a broad sense, trustees, not merely for themselves and for the stockholders, but for the whole commonwealth.

While, as I have said, it is for the owners to devise a just and sound form of reorganization, it may be found expedient if not necessary to charter a new corporation in which the stock of the leased roads should be merged with those of the Boston & Maine—the bonds of all the consolidating corporations being assumed by the new company—so that the result shall be a railroad corporation organized substantially in accordance with the traditionally sound theories of Massachusetts railroad finance. The commonwealth can and will aid in a wise plan of reorganization, with enabling legislation so framed as effectually to guard both our investors and our general public from a recurrence of the mismanagement and the evils of the past.

If those who ought to lead in the task of rehabilitating this railroad do not rise to their opportunity and duty the commonwealth is not without recourse. The great middle classes which have suffered such losses in their savings from the mismanagement of the public service corporations by private interests, and have suffered such a loss in their earning power from the extortion of monopolies created by these same interests, are no longer blind to the pretensions of private ownership. They have seen so much vulgar graft which they once thought they saw only respectability; they have seen so much mediocrity and downright incompetence in places which pay princely salaries, that the glamour and pretense of it all is gone. The government has recently extended its functions to the express business through a parcel post, and it has been a tremendous success. It is just completing the most stupendous engineering task of the age at the isthmus of Panama, with glory to the nation, while private enterprise in Massachusetts has just built a 15-mile railroad which may cost the Boston & Maine almost four times the average cost, per mile of railroads in this commonwealth.

If the commonwealth is obliged to save a necessary public utility because those who are primarily interested will not save it, the commonwealth will do so under circumstances most favorable to itself, and without sentimental compensation for those who would not help themselves.

Let me repeat, there must be no delay. Massachusetts cannot and will not see

Let us begin and end our service with "malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right."

other industries crippled, her development checked, her investors robbed by a continuance of such railroad mismanagement as has marked the past few years. If the parties in interest avail themselves at once of the opportunity of reorganization on just and fair terms, enabling legislation reasonably desired, I shall gladly recommend; but if they fail in the prompt and efficient performance of that duty, it will then be the plain duty of the commonwealth to take drastic and effective action to protect itself, its industries, its savings institutions and its citizens from further loss due to incompetent or unfaithful railroad management.

Western Trolleys

Before the New York, New Haven & Hartford can acquire the right to purchase those street railways in the western part of the state mentioned in the so-called trolley merger act passed last year, it must satisfy the public service commission that it is financially able to carry out the provisions of that act. If the public service commission decides that the financial condition of the railroad will not warrant undertaking the cost of carrying out the provisions of the act, the right which is given to the railroad under the act is null and void. Other action may then be considered to provide transportation facilities for the western towns.

I shall await the action of the public service commission before making any recommendation in this matter.

A deep sense of public obligation leads me to urge the serious consideration and the enactment into law of the several measures herein recommended. I trust you will find these measures in line with the best thought of the country—that thought which is devoting itself with increasing earnestness to the betterment of conditions in order that government by the people shall bear its full fruitage of benefits and thereby insure its perpetuity.

I am sure the people of the state generally, without regard to party or other division earnestly desire the passage of many of these measures, and they will not be content to wait for them in idleness, and will determine the extent to which you fittingly represent their judgment by the enthusiasm and earnestness with which you seek to enact their views into law.

I omit some things to avoid the risk of recommending too much. Of those not mentioned your own discretion in the public service will supply knowledge, and I shall also from time to time, as occasion requires, submit further information and recommendations.

We must be so conscious as never before in our lives, of the great opportunity for service to the people of our great commonwealth; the solemn words of the oath administered to you yesterday and to me a few minutes ago in your presence are still ringing in our ears. But we are not going to be judged by our promises nor by our good resolutions or even by our firm purpose to serve as best we can. At the end of our deliberations the people will judge us upon what we have accomplished; the verdict that awaits us will be determined upon the courage, the wisdom and the fairness with which we act.

If the sacred traditions and glorious history of our commonwealth, if this very building in which we are assembled with its record of accomplishment in behalf of the people of the state, if the great statesmen of Massachusetts which are inscribed on the walls of this room, do not serve daily and hourly to inspire you to greater effort in the service to which you have been called, then I appeal to you to go out and move among the people of the state, the rich and poor, the prosperous and the toiling millions, and observe how they love Massachusetts, to what unestimated degree they would sacrifice everything, even life itself, to preserve and perpetuate their government—obedient and ready to do all this in the faces and hearts of our fellow citizens.

I call upon you to make the legislation of 1914 memorable for the wise and efficient use of the authority confided to you by the people of Massachusetts, that these liberty loving and God fearing people will be all the more anxious to do this in the faces and hearts of our fellow citizens.

Let me repeat, there must be no delay. Massachusetts cannot and will not see

Let us begin and end our service with "malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TOMORROW, 8 to 11.15. JEWELS OF THE MAISONNA. Edvina, Danvers, Ferrar-Fountaine, Maroon, Coni, Morano.

SAT., 8 to 11.15. LECTIA. Tetrazzini, Heyman, Tansons, Foreman, Coni, Morano.

SAT., 8 to 11.15. FAUST. Berlioz, Swartz, Maroon, LaBette, Wronski, Grand, Everett, Levee, Coni, Morano. Prices 25c to \$2.50.

SUN., 8 to 10. MME. TETRAZZINI IN CONCERT. FAREWELL TO BOSTON THIS SATURDAY. Blanchard, Wronski, 1022. Performance. Orchestra of 75. Prices 25c to \$2.

MON., 8 to 10.45. TALES OF HOFFMANN. Edvina, Danvers, Maroon, LaBette, Maroon, Coni, Morano.

WED., 7.45 to 11.15. LOUCIE. Edvina, Danvers, Danvers, Maroon, Coni, Morano.

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SYMPHONY HALL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Argentinos Not Hostile Panama Fort Plans Impress

PAN-AMERICAN POLICY HELD TO PLEASE SOUTH AMERICANS

Full Cooperation With United States Assured by La Prensa of Buenos Aires, but Freedom of Action Asked for All Republics — Want No Protectorate

MONROE DOCTRINE IS DISCUSSED

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—In a recent issue La Prensa, one of the two leading newspapers here, devotes considerable space to a discussion of the Monroe doctrine in its particular relation to the Mexican difficulties. La Prensa is often very critical of international happenings. In the present instance the newspaper shows its desire for Argentina to maintain the best possible relations with the United States, but it also sounds a warning that a Pan-American doctrine must prevail.

"During the last three months," says La Prensa, "the cable has been transmitting to us the most varied and contradictory information regarding the opinions of the government at Washington on the conduct of public relations of the United States with Mexico. The same vacillation of ideas has been manifested in the North American press and even in the midst of the legislative chambers. We have purposely abstained from all comment on the above-mentioned information sent out, as much because we considered it to be incomplete, as also because there was to be noticed profound instability, from a judicial standpoint, and which has not yet ceased. But the character which the conflict now assumes, and the recent visit of Mr. Bacon to our country, make opportune and even necessary the observations which we are about to make.

"Whatever the dominating opinion may be in the United States, it is evident that the situation created takes its origin in a mistaken notion as to sovereignty of the South American nationalities. The tendency toward intervention in the internal politics of Mexico, which is manifested more or less frankly, would not exist if there were dominating in the public opinion of the great republic of the north that sentiment of respect, complete and without reservations, for the integrity of the international standing of the Pan-American states.

"The Pan-American doctrine, predicted and diffused from Washington and received with sympathy by the nations of the continent, is founded upon the recognition of the sovereignty of the South American states, which never would accept it without that most essential condition.

"Meanwhile the information received from Washington reveals, at the least, that the government of Mr. Wilson is diverging from the principles enunciated, and, on contemplating the internal situation of Mexico, vacillates between procedures which it might have to adopt with a view to a consolidation of constitutional order in the said country, and for the guarantee of the North American interests therein vested. In our judgment, the conflict in Mexico would not exist if from the first moment the government of the United States had assumed an attitude simply and severely in harmony with the respect due to the Mexican sovereignty. The difficulty arises from the pretended right of intervention on the part of the United States in the electoral political regime of its distracted neighbor. No one can dispute the right of the government at Washington to abstain from relations with the government of General Huerta; but from this to intervention under whatever form, in order to destroy and create governments, there is an abyss which only might annulling right be able to get over.

"In the case of Mexico with regard to the United States, it might well be compared with those which, unfortunately, have arisen in the last few years between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay; never at any time did it occur to any one to favor an Argentine political intervention at Asuncion in order to modify governmental situations. Abusive interventions of such kind as that have the detestable privilege of embittering electoral complications, and of producing international hatreds, woful as regards international peace, and also woful to the commercial and personal relations between the two peoples; the one intervening and the intervened.

"A recent speech by Mr. Barrett, notable for the clearness of its ideas and for its frankness, has set forth the question in its true terms. If the cabinet at Washington were to harmonize its line of conduct with the judicious concepts of that document, the conflict with Mexico would disappear. For North American diplomacy, with positive and enormous advantages for the true interests and for the prestige in South America of the great republic of the North.

"The United States can be absolutely assured of its sincere and fruitful mission in South America, on the condition that it recognizes the integrity of the sovereignty of its various republics, which is not less perfect than that of any other country in the world.

"The external policy of the United States in South America is simple and easy, once Pan-Americanism is proclaimed and the convenience of founding a regime of continental law. It reduces itself to cultivating honorable relations with the existing governments, although under certain circumstances and by reason of their origin these should give rise to well-founded criticism. Each

CENTRAL AMERICA ADOPTS UNIFORM CONSULAR RULES

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—About a year ago representatives of the five Central American republics, assembled at San Jose, Costa Rica, signed a convention concerning the mutual improvement of the consular service. Recently the Honduran Congress approved this convention, and it is now provided that, until more definite rules and regulations are laid down, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica shall appoint a joint consul in the following places: Genoa, Bremen, Vigo, Havre and Liverpool.

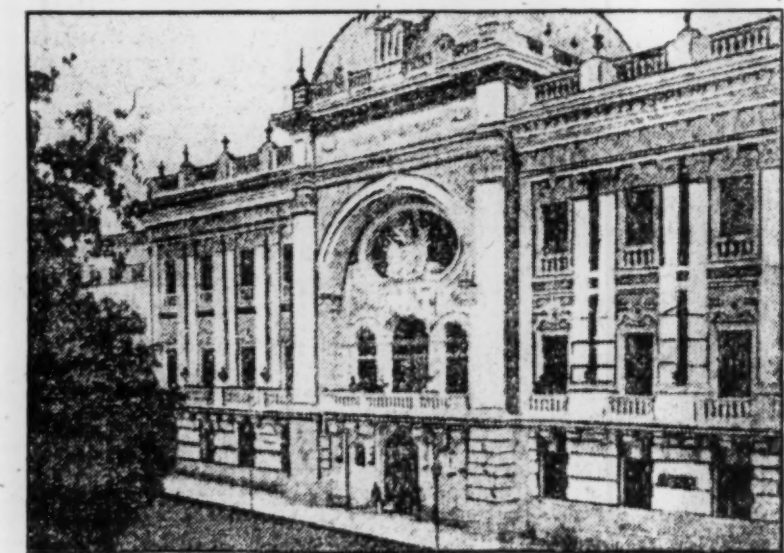
The reduction in consular expense is apparent by this cooperative procedure. The designations to be made by the countries are as follows: Honduras, Genoa; Costa Rica, Bremen; Guatemala, Vigo; Nicaragua, Havre; and Salvador, Liverpool. The salaries of these consuls will be \$500 a month each. The consular service unification means much to Central America. Whether it may be a forerunner for greater political unity cannot be said now, but it is certain that where these countries find it of advantage to cooperate in commercial activity abroad, they would also find it of benefit to work in close harmony nearer home. The consular experiment will be watched with the greatest of interest.

CHILEANS PREFER MEETING IN NORTH

SANTIAGO, Chile—As nothing has been heard of late regarding the holding of the second Pan-American scientific congress, which was planned to be held in the United States, those concerned in the work of the congress in Chile are curious to know whether it is to take place at all.

In 1908 Chile entertained the congress and the government spent a large sum of money to make the stay of the visitors pleasant. Washington was decided on as the meeting place in 1912, but it seems that the Congress of the United States failed to pass an appropriation for that purpose. The success of the first congress was so marked that in South America, at any rate, the desire for an early meeting is made manifest in various quarters.

PERU MODEL FOR BOLIVIA IN RELIGIOUS LIBERTY STRUGGLE



View of the new government palace at La Paz

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The church in its relation to the state and internal politics is a question causing considerable discussion in the capital. The liberal press publishes interviews with leading men who affirm that it is time for Bolivia to follow the example of neighboring countries in making the religious situation so plain as to give free opportunity to all denominations.

There is little doubt that Peru's action in passing a law which establishes religious tolerance in that republic has had its effect in Bolivia. The radicals pronounce it essential that something be done to encourage the republic's progress. They affirm that clerical influence should not be allowed in the politics of the country; that all should be able to follow the dictates of their own conscience; that general education must be fostered at whatever cost. The minister of foreign relations and worship has supervision and control of the churches and clergy. The liberals say that a different adjustment would answer the purpose better.

There is one portfolio for the affairs

As the finishing touches are put on the Panama canal the civilized world voices its admiration for the men and nation that made possible this stupendous undertaking. The United States is lauded for its enterprise. The "big ditch" has been dug, despite obstacles that would have defeated a less persistent operating force. In a few months the canal will be ready for actual business.

From many parts of the world come reports that maritime nations are likewise ready to share in that trade expected to follow the opening of the route between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Japan, Germany, France, England, Italy are adding more ships to their fleets of merchantmen for the purpose of using the Panama canal. The great trade routes of the world will be shifted when this new means for communication is established. The distance between New York and the Pacific seaboard north of Panama will be shortened by 8415 miles. The distance between New York and the Pacific ports south of Panama will be shortened by 5000 miles. The Atlantic coast of the United States will be brought nearer to Japan and Australia than is any European port.

The South American Year Book places the countries of South and Central America in four groups in their bearing on the coming trade developments. The first class will include Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, the three Guianas, Venezuela and British Honduras. The trade of these countries, however, is expected to be influenced only slightly by the canal. The second group includes Bolivia and Paraguay, countries without any seaboard of their own. In the third group are El Salvador, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, which countries have ports exclusively on the Pacific. Here is expected the greatest competition among the ocean carriers and as a result the economic development should be correspondingly active. In the fourth group may be ranged the remaining Central American states and Mexico.

Anxious as are the maritime nations for the opening of the Panama canal, the question of tolls must be decided before there can be more than guesswork regarding the ability of one country to cope with the other in the new markets due to the isthmian waterway. When that decision comes it will prove, no doubt, that the Washington administration is ready to be liberal without any sacrifice where the United States furnished the money that made possible this new route around the world.

MERCHANTS IN CAPITAL CITY OF MEXICO GAIN CONFIDENCE

MEXICO CITY—A somewhat easier feeling prevails in mercantile circles following the acute crisis which caused the heavy withdrawals of capital from several of the prominent banking institutions. That the financial situation is still serious there is little doubt. Depositors, however, appear to have confidence in the government's ability to help weather the storm. Something definite is expected shortly after the first of the new year.

In spite of the pessimistic rumors which have circulated and what might be considered the beginning of a run on the Banco de Londres y Mexico, the opinion of all persons well versed in financial matters is to the effect that alarm regarding that institution is unjustified. The increased withdrawal of funds from the bank is believed to be due to the hoarding of its notes. However, other reasons are put forward to explain the matter, one of which is speculation from other countries in the shares of that institution. It is known here that certain persons sold their shares at high prices abroad and that immediately afterward rumors circulated regarding the inability of the bank to meet its clearing house balances or pay certain very large checks which were presented.

This caused a decrease in the market quotations of Banco de Londres y Mexico shares and it is said that the same persons who sold them at high prices bought them again soon afterward very much more cheaply and gained large amounts.

The general opinion among local bankers is that the bank has ample coin on hand, and will issue a large amount of new notes, which will be guaranteed perfectly by the large metallic reserve which the bank has in its vaults. The last monthly balance sheet of the Banco de Londres y Mexico, dated Nov. 29, 1913, shows that the bank has in circulation a total of \$27,826,516 in notes. The gold reserve was, at the time of publishing the balance sheet, \$14,785,165. In pesos fuertes the bank had on deposit \$1,200,313, and in smaller coin \$46,092,47. Besides the coin on deposit the bank had in its vaults \$704,020 in notes of other banking institutions, mostly the Banco Nacional de Mexico.

TRADE NOTES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—There is a noticeable increase in immigration from Russia. The government is facilitating the home-making of the newcomers.

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile—Important improvements are to be made in the tramway service of Punta Arenas. The municipality has borrowed money for the purpose of beginning work at once.

WILLEMSTAD, Dutch West Indies—The colonial government and corporate interests are interested jointly in harbor improvements. The channel will have a depth of 60 feet.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua—Of the vessels sailing in 1912 from here to the United States, 127 were Norwegians, two German, two American and two British.

PARA, Brazil—Rubber shipments for October, 1913, amounted to 6,995,915 pounds, as compared with 9,032,657 pounds for the same month of the year before. Prices continue low.

BOGOTA, Colombia—The proposed new customs tariff represents an increase of from 20 to 100 per cent on a number of cereal products as well as on certain machinery and clothing.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela—The attaché at the German legation at Caracas has been commissioned by his government to inspect trade conditions in Venezuela, with a view to increasing exports from Germany.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The Banco Popular has increased its capital from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The bank has been active in opening up farm territories.

GEOGRAPHIC WORK VALUED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—As the interior is opening up to settlers the post work of the National Geographic Society of Brazil is seen to have borne rich fruit. At a recent meeting of the society the president, Baron Homem de Mello, spoke on the importance of people following the work of the society, which not only meant to clear up mooted points but worked to the purpose of making the country more acceptable.

Dr. Lucas Ayarragaray, the Argentine minister to Brazil, spoke on the importance of the geographical society and he said that his own country was likewise a beneficiary from the labors of this organization in that it had helped to clear up many doubtful questions. It was decided to continue the work with unabated force. Many people prominent in political and social affairs were present at the meeting.

BIG GUNS WILL SWEEP CANAL AT BOTH ENTRANCES

Secretary of War's Visit Centers Interest in Fortifications to Be Powerful Enough to Keep a Hostile Fleet Out of Range

APPROVAL BY EXPERTS

COLON, Panama—Since the visit of Secretary of War Garrison various reports have been in circulation concerning the defense plans of the United States at both ends of the isthmian waterway. There has been an attempt to connect the visit of the secretary of war with the report that Great Britain planned an extensive naval base in the Bermudas. It is thought, however, to be more likely that the inspection tour was undertaken for the purpose of getting a survey of the whole work to date.

It is considered only natural that the fortification work should engage public interest at present. If England purposes to pay closer attention to naval affairs in the West Indies that fact will be known in due time. It is probably nearer the fact to say that Jamaica may again be made to serve as a base for British warships in the Caribbean. Kingston was the harbor for that purpose until 1907. The defensive works at Colon are assuming shape. Preparations are being made to plant big guns on Margarita island and at Torro Point. The forts are so constructed that their guns should keep any hostile fleet off at least seven miles from the entrance to the canal.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, is one of the more prominent military men in the United States who has given the canal fortification question deep study. He is of the opinion that not until all the great nations cease increasing their armaments on land or sea and in the air will it be safe to say to the world that the canal was built for its safeguarding. General Miles is of the further opinion that in case the United States should ever again become involved in a war with a first-class naval power, England, for example, this power might be able to intercept transports in the gulf of Mexico by means of cruisers stationed in the West Indies. For this reason, it is argued, it would be a safe policy to let the fortifications take care of the canal's protection rather than to be dependent on assistance from the navy. It is also claimed that a formidable fleet of airships in the zone would prove a very effective measure for keeping an enemy at bay.

The series of naval maneuvers planned for February is to give the board of strategy an idea of the effectiveness of the fortifications. The ships of the Atlantic fleet will take part in these maneuvers which will last a week. Observations are to be made from the fire-control towers on the ships and efforts will be made to sketch the nearest locks and the fortifications of the canal. The towers are so high above deck that the range of vision will be increased by almost 18 miles. The maneuvers are to be directed from Cristobal.

URUGUAY TO BE ARGENTINA RIVAL IN BEEF EXPORTS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—This country now is exporting quantities of beef and while Argentina still leads so far as South America is concerned the establishing of more packing plants near Montevideo points to a time when Uruguayan competition will have to be reckoned with.

North American industry is now conspicuous in the beef industry of South America. The Swift & Co. interest have a plant in this city. In Buenos Aires state, which includes the largest cattle districts, there are eight large meat packing houses. Six of these are owned by Argentine and English interests, and one by Swift & Co.

The other plant is owned jointly by Armour and Morris. Swift & Co. have also a plant in the southern Argentine sheep region for the handling of mutton. An innovation introduced by United States interests is the use of by-products. Nothing is allowed to go to waste.

POTATO CROP IN BRAZIL IS GOOD RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The last sweet potato crop proved of average size. There are two crops a year, in June and November. Tubers were cultivated by the Indians before the coming of the Portuguese.

COAST ARTILLERY REACHES CANAL COLON, C. Z.—The eighty-first coast artillery, numbering 155 officers and men, in charge of Capt. A. Hasbrouck, has arrived on the steamship Cristobal, to take up station at the Pacific end of the canal.

ARGENTINA TO REQUIRE WIRELESS BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Argentina is taking measures to have all vessels carrying 50 and more passengers fully equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus.

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CUBA SEEKS WHITE LABOR FROM CANAL FOR PLANTATIONS

HAVANA, Cuba—The decree of President Menocal, which contemplates offering inducements to large numbers of the white European workmen who are now at Panama, but for whom there will soon be no work, has been received with much satisfaction by the sugar mill interests and by the farmers who are growing cane for these mills.

The present sugar cane acreage of Cuba is approximately 1,000,000, and it is becoming apparent that the annual transient immigration from Spain and the Canary Islands, added to that drawn from the West Indies, will not be sufficient to provide the labor necessary to cut the cane and provide for the constantly increasing capacity of the mills. A great deal of the cane of Cuba was left uncut in this last season, and it was probable that many of the mills would have had capacity to have ground more than they did, had it not been for the scarcity of labor.

The decree of the President provides that the Cuban representatives in Panama shall urge the laborers in question to come to Cuba; that the secretary of agriculture shall have a fund from which legitimate expenses will be paid; that the steamship companies whose ships ply between Colon, Panama and Santiago and Antilla, Cuba, shall be given a bonus of \$5 for each immigrant of the desired class brought, and that each immigrant intending to locate in Cuba shall be furnished with a certificate of authorization from the representative of Cuba in Panama. It is further provided that no one of inferior character as determined by his record upon the canal work will be accepted for work in Cuba.

The secretary of agriculture has designated Dr. Eduardo Nunez to proceed to Panama and to take up the duty of the examination of these immigrants.

RAILWAY HELPING MANABI PROVINCE

QUITO, Ecuador—Since the inauguration of the Manta to Santa Ana railway, with traffic opened as far as Portoviejo, the growing importance of the province of Manabi has made itself felt. In this province are vast forests, as yet unexplored. The fluvial sands are known to be gold bearing and the introduction of modern machinery for mining is looked to as imminent.

The vegetable ivory palms grow in profusion in the province. The nuts of these palms are becoming increasingly popular in the markets of the world and already bring in considerable revenue. The "Panama" hats for which Ecuador is famed also come from Manabi province.

WAY TO PREVENT GUANO WASTE IS SHOWN BY EXPERT

Ornithologist's Report Deals With Conservation of Valuable Deposits in Island Off Peru

LIMA, Peru—Having completed his labors for the Peruvian government, Dr. H. O. Forbes, the noted ornithologist, has left for England. Interest in Dr. Forbes' work has been very general, as guano exploitation has given the government considerable concern recently, and efforts are making to husband the country's resources in that particular.

From the report submitted to the government by Dr. Forbes it is now learned that the ornithologist has arrived at certain conclusions which account for the decrease of guano deposits in some parts of the coast islands. The guano islands lie all along the coast from the Lobos islands in the north to a point opposite Mollendo in the south, a distance of more than 1000 miles. Here millions of birds make their home. There are about eight species concerned in the guano deposits. The most important is Bougainville's cormorant, whose chief nesting place is the Chincha islands. On the middle of one of these islands there were nesting at one time 10,000,000 birds. Each bird will consume from 8 to 10 pounds of fish a day.

Dr. Forbes believes that an enormous amount of guano is lost each year because of the fact that many of the rocks are sharply pointed, and he proposes that the government remove these points thereby increasing the surface area.

CANAL GOLD FORCE SHOWS INCREASE

GATUN, C. Z.—The last force report shows the actual working force of the canal commission to be 28,287; of the Panama railroad, 5557, and of the contractors, 1123, a total effective working force of 34,967, a decrease of 1459, as compared with the statement for October. The gold force on the canal work, composed almost exclusively of white Americans, was 3695, an increase of 10, as compared with the previous month.

BANKS TO HANDLE PARCEL POST TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Local banks propose that parcel post importations be addressed to them and that they shall attend to the duties and deliver the parcels to the consignee upon acceptance or payment of the draft.



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NEW YORK

Chamber Seeks to Aid Congress on Seamen's Measure

Committee Will Offer Its Constructive Criticism to House in Hope It May Help to Improve Proposed Legislation

MEASURE IS STUDIED

Directors Will Soon Receive Report Including Analysis of Each Section and Statement of Views For or Against

Members of a sub-committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on maritime affairs are working days and meeting nights to discuss the so-called seamen's bill, section 136, now in the hands of the congressional committee on merchant marine and fisheries of the House, in an effort to prevent passage of the measure in its present form. A report will be presented soon to the chamber directors including an analysis of each section of the bill with constructive criticism giving reasons for approval or disapproval.

When passed upon by the chamber directors the work of the committee is to be embodied in a protest to the House committee. It is hoped the House committee will reconstruct the measure on the lines recommended.

The report is expected to present recommendations for considering legislation to improve conditions of seamen apart from legislation dealing with safety at sea. It will probably be urged further that before any legislation pertaining to safety at sea is passed, the recommendations of the conference now in session in London on this subject called at the instigation of the United States and participated in by all the maritime nations of the world, be considered.

The Senate has passed the bill which includes safety provisions that ship-owners say would make it impossible to operate their vessels, and would tie up shipping all along the Atlantic coast. Senator Burton is a member of the United States delegation attending the London conference.

It is understood by the chamber that the congressional committee would like to receive some sincere, constructive criticisms of the measure based on a thorough knowledge of existing conditions. The committee under William C. Brewer, chairman, realizes, however, the delicate situation between the labor and shipping interests brought about by this proposed legislation and is working slowly in order that it may arrive at impartial conclusions.

Those who object to the bill claim it is an attempt to compel ship-owners to hire more seamen. The bill is drafted to promote the welfare of able seamen in the merchant marine of the United States, to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions relating thereto, and to promote safety at sea. It is said that for the most part the communications received at Washington favoring the bill have come from inland communities while both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been practically unanimous in opposition.

The provision of section 12 declares that no vessel of 100 tons gross or more, except those navigating rivers and inland lakes, shall depart from any American port unless 75 per cent of the crew can understand any order given by the officers. The objection is that this does not specify whether the officer shall know the language of the crew or vice versa.

At different periods after the passage of the bill varying percentages of the deck crew must be of rating not less than able seamen. The query is put as to what is an able seaman. Later provisions specify that a seaman must be 19 years of age and have had three years service on deck at sea. It is claimed that this would include any one who had been polishing brass or doing other small work about deck.

A vessel under the bill must also be equipped with a sufficient number of lifeboats for passengers and crew. The objection is that nothing is said about life rafts.

The provisions that there must be at least enough able seamen in the crew to place two with each lifeboat, and that the passengers be assigned to a certain numbered seat therein, are claimed to be impossible to fulfill. It is said ship-owners would be required to employ extra men who would do nothing but walk the deck when not wanted to man the boats. If any of the boats are made unseaworthy in time of need the passengers assigned to those boats would have no place to go, and furthermore, it is maintained that this provision would do away with the unwritten law of the sea for women and children to go first.

Another point in section 12, that any citizen may take oath before the collector of customs that some provision of that section is not being complied with and that thereupon the collector shall go to the wharf, muster the crew and hold the vessel until the complaint is decided, is called most unjust. It would mean loss of money and valuable time, it is claimed, and shipping interests say that boats are passed upon by inspectors of the United States steamboat inspection service today so that it would seem to them after examination by experts and passing of clearance papers the vessel should be allowed to depart.

It is further claimed that the provision to remove any penalty for desertion would allow persons now prevented by law from entering this country to evade the latter regulations. This would also work to the disadvantage of such boats

as those hailing from Germany, which are required to hire none but Germans. If any of the crew deserted in America the ship would have to wait until it could secure Germans to fill the vacancies before it could depart.

The chamber committee, however, is said to be in favor of many provisions of the bill that would improve the conditions of able seamen.

EXAMINATION OF U. S. LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE IS BEGUN

WASHINGTON—Department of commerce inquiry into the lighthouse service, which employs almost 6000 men and spends about \$6,000,000 a year, as a result of recent charges against the conduct and economy of administration of the service, began a four-day session Wednesday.

Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U. S. A., retired, who was chairman of the lighthouse board at the time it was discontinued and the present service established, was the principal witness. The admiral asserted that his work abroad had been entirely in government interest. After some questioning by the committee, W. J. Lavarre, an official of the service and informing witness, acknowledged his only information of the subject had come from an official source and that he no longer believed the contrary charge true.

A. V. Conover, vice-chairman of the lighthouse board until 1910 and now secretary of an alleged favored company, took the stand and testified that his company was selling its appliances to the government solely on their merits, and that it sold them to the United States government cheaper than to other governments.

CONCERT GIVEN BY CONSERVATORY IN JORDAN HALL

A concert was given in Jordan hall last evening by advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music. The opening number was the Handel-Guildenstern concerto in D minor for organ and was played by Miss Lelia Harvey of Milton. She was followed by Stanley Schaub of Logan, Utah, who performed a prelude in F sharp major and an impromptu in A flat major for piano by Chopin.

Maudie A. Beaudry of Westfield, Mass., sang Schubert's "Die Lotoslumme" and Grieg's "Ein Traum." Bach's prelude and fugue in G minor, an etude in A flat major by Chopin and Brahms' rhapsody in E flat major were played by Alice Allen, pianist, of Minneapolis. Ruth Bullard, violinist, from Decatur, Ill., played Boissier's "Meditation," the minuetto and gavotte from Veracini's sonata in E minor and Hubay's mazurka in A minor. Laura A. Venable of Roanoke, Va., sang Beethoven's "H. Niede," the "Connaissance-vous Mon Hironelle" by Pierre and Gounod's "Envoi des fleurs." Three movements from Dvorak's piano suite opus 98 were played by Dorothea Young, pianist, from Fargo, N. D. Herbert R. Boardman, organist, of Somerville, concluded the concert with the finale from H. M. Dunham's sonata in G minor.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE IN SHORT SESSION

ALBANY, N. Y.—Beyond organizing little work of importance was done at the opening of the 1914 legislative session on Wednesday. Both branches adjourned to Jan. 19. Thaddeus C. Sweet, Republican, was elected speaker of the assembly on the first ballot with 81 votes. Alfred H. Smith, Democrat, got 44 votes and Michael Schaap, Progressive, 19. Three "independents" voted for Sweet.

Former Governor Sulzer made two efforts to get in his resolution calling for a general investigation of alleged political abuses by an assembly committee. The attempt was blocked promptly by objections from the Democratic side.

Governor Glynn's annual message was read in both Houses. When the Legislature reconvenes Speaker Sweet is expected to announce his committees and the appointment of a majority leader.

CORNELL MAY INCREASE FEES

ITHACA, N. Y.—With an aim to lessen failures in university work by Cornell students, higher fees are being planned by the Cornell faculty. In the last report of Charles H. Hull, recently dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, he proposed that each student placed on probation be required to pay \$50 extra tuition and that each student dropped from the university and subsequently reinstated be required to pay \$100 extra tuition.

NEW HEAD FOR BOTANIC GARDENS

WASHINGTON—George W. Hess, a native of the District of Columbia, has been appointed superintendent of the national botanic garden here to succeed C. Leslie Reynolds.

H. H. Barnes Honored—The Luncheon Club gave a complimentary dinner to Herbert H. Barnes of the Brunswick hotel last night. Charles L. Holt, vice-president, was toastmaster.

GOVERNOR AT CALUMET HEARS WORKERS' SIDE

Witnesses Tell State Executive That Rank and File Entered Labor Contest in Michigan Against Their Officers' Advice

MANAGERS SEEN NEXT

HOUGHTON, Mich., Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris heard stories of the striking workmen of the copper region, and learned that the rank and file wished to strike, while officers of the union opposed it.

As was expected, the union men stood on their proposition to John B. Densmore of the department of labor, so far as a settlement of the strike was concerned. It was revealed at the hearing that the federation had proposed that the hours of labor and rates of pay posted by the mining companies Dec. 1 would be allowed to stand; that the one-man drill grievance was not mentioned, and that the question of recognition was to be abated by a non-discrimination clause.

The men who were heard Wednesday delivered brief autobiographies, practically all witnesses having started to labor when less than 15 years old and having been underground from 15 to 25 years, their pay ranging from \$18 to \$40 a month for boys and from \$32 to \$90 a month as miners. The men said contract work had brought them generally lower returns than the day rates.

Witnesses said that in the balloting there were 7680 votes for the strike and about 125 against it in a membership of about 9000; that a total of 9815 men were now in the district, of whom 7710 were on the relief rolls, and that about 3000 union men had left the district.

The Governor is expected to talk with the mine managers today and ask them to give him what they consider the key to the situation.

J. B. DENSMORE REPORTS EFFORTS

WASHINGTON—John B. Densmore, solicitor of the department of labor, reported to Secretary Wilson Wednesday that unless one side or the other showed some willingness to yield in its determination to stick to all present demands, there seemed to be no prospect of peace at Calumet, Mich. Secretary Wilson declared there was no present intention of further effort by the department to bring about conciliation.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor may consider on Jan. 19, the assessment of a tax upon the labor unions to aid the copper miners.

STRIKE TROUBLE CLAIMED AT END

Difficulties in connection with the Michigan copper strike, excepting minor disturbances, are at an end, according to James McNaughton, general manager of the Calumet & Hecla Company, whose employees joined those of 23 other concerns last July in a movement to have the union recognized by the employers.

Mr. McNaughton, who is to remain in Boston for a short time, said he saw no reason why he should return to meet the Governor. He said that before the strike there were 4107 employees on the payroll and now there are 4250.

MR. MOYER RETURNS TO CALUMET

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who was deported from Hancock, Mich., two weeks ago passed through Green Bay early today, returning to the scene of the mine conflict.

TROOPS TO BE GONE MONDAY

LANSING, Mich.—Adj.-Gen. R. C. Vandervoort has said that all the state troops will be withdrawn from the copper mine strike district Jan. 12.

EVERETT NOW HAS ALL-NIGHT LIGHT

All-night street lighting service in Everett went into effect last night, following the signing of a new contract by the city and changes in the character of the street lights are to be made within the next few days. Many of the old lights are to be replaced with 200 candle-power, lights of another pattern, and a "great white way" will be established from Church street to a point below Everett square on Broadway.

SUBMARINES SAVE DAYS' TIME

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Wednesday's aerograms from the monitor Tonopah, conveying submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2 to Charleston from Norfolk, said the flotilla would arrive today, a day ahead of schedule.

MR. SULZER GETS WELCOME

ALBANY, N. Y.—Several hundred residents of this city paid former Governor Sulzer a welcome Wednesday night. They listened to a concert, a speech by Jay W. Forrest, a Sulzer admirer, and a talk by the deposed executive.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

NEW BARRIE PLAY LIKED

Miss Maude Adams has been heartily received in New York in her new Barrie play, "The Legend of Leonora," played in London under the title of "The Adored One." In some quarters it is wondered if playgoers in general will accept Barrie's extravagant picture of feminine influence on its face value as fantastic travesty, but for lovers of Barrie the play is in his best vein.

Of Miss Adams' performance the New York Post says: "It is long since Miss Adams won so decisive and artistic a success as she did last evening. She is not a versatile actress, and she has rarely had a character with which she has been able to identify herself so completely as this latest heroine of Barrie. She portrayed all the shifting moods of it with admirable comprehension and much executive skill, furnishing a most poignant and fascinating impersonation. She was particularly successful in the naturalness of her acting and especially in the perfect simplicity and sincerity with which she gave plausibility to sentiments of the most extravagant kind. Her performance was delightful, and she was wonderfully well supported by Arthur Lewis, whose Judge was a little masterpiece, Aubrey Smith, Morton Selten, R. Peyton Carter, Lenore Chippendale and others. The representation was a great credit to the management of Charles Frohman."

Of the new fourth act, added for the American production, the Post says: "The act, coming after the burlesque of the second and third, seems almost like a domestic idyll. It is the domestic and maternal side of the distracting Leonora that is now exhibited. This impulsive creature is now engaged in shell-pens, and mending the toys of her seven beloved children. She makes Captain Ratray, the heroic explorer, now her devoted suitor, ride a rocking horse to find out whether it is strong enough for one of her boys, and, at last, after a pretty show of fidelity to the memory of her first husband, yields to his supplications and, apparently as a supreme proof of her affection, admits that she is not quite sure whether she really pushed the man out of the carriage or not. Thus, at the end, the whole question of guilt or innocence is begged, and the very thin dramatic motive is made yet more flimsy. The most obvious moral deducible from the whole is that as long as man is chivalrous and woman bewitching the latter is likely, in the long run, to have her own way."

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Novel experiences await intrepid explorers who seek out the obscure Hub theater this week to witness the intense acting of Signora Aguglia.

First there is the astonishing lobby, where the curtains are painted on the wall, and groups of the noted actresses' compatriots chat delightedly over the experiences of this week. The theater is two thirds full when the vigorous little band of six pieces plays a rousing march, followed by a sentimental number for the rise of the curtain. Late comers are hissed by the dwellers in the gallery, who must strain to hear the words spoken so quietly and naturally by those on the stage.

But soon the actress has fascinated the audience by her skill and sincerity, and about the time she stops twitting her gown she suddenly clutches the emotions of all beholders, and after that those who wished she would begin acting wish that she would let up a bit.

Or those of Anglo-Saxon temperament do. Such representations of white-hot emotions are so good they seem to color temperaments disagreeable, like our blue points when we have sprinkled a dash too much of talcum upon an already liberal supply of horse radish and paprika. But too much for the Yankee is just enough for the Italian, and there are well-mittened palms and even bravos when the curtain falls on the second act.

Perhaps, as last night, one will sit beside a traveled business man, who tells of this actress' triumphal tour of Brazil and Argentina last year, when she was met at the steamer by the mayor of one of the cities and driven in his own carriage to her hotel. He tells of the college boys gathering in one corner of the balcony and serenading the star between the acts, and at the end of the play throwing confetti upon her and the audience below. And he tells of how her engagement proved such an artistic event that the authorities inscribed her name on one of the stone tablets of the playhouse, there to remain a permanent tribute along with that paid to Guitry, Bernhardt, Rejane and Portuguese and Spanish actresses of whom we never hear in these parts.

All of this art is on view for the last time tonight, for the present, at the little old playhouse once known as the Grand Dime. Last night it spelled for a good sized audience a grandtime, in one way if not in another. This evening the bill is Wilde's "Salome" and a vigorous melodrama, "Il Guanto."

In the second act we find James prosperous and lonely. There is intrigue and struggle between the villain and James over a precious bit of shore front property, but with some information gleaned from a shiftless town character, and the timely aid of Bud, or Collier, Jr., James hangs on and discomfits the crusty villain. The cast:

James Abbott William Collier
Richard Bland Grant Stewart
"Dates" Pitman Charles Dow Clark
Mr. Fleming Henry Weaver
Napoleon Nicholas Judels
Steve Brackett John Adams
Captain Snooks Edward Moore
Mel Smith William Ward
Chaufeur James Sheeran
Bud Parker William Collier, Jr.
Jessie Fleming Paula Marr
Jessie Abbott Jessie Glendinning
Mamie Grey Dorothy Unger
Gretchen Beatrice James
Sallie Grey Eleanor Goodspeed

HERE AND THERE

Miss Grace George found "Miss Jenny O'Jones" unsuitable after trial performance, and is soon to present a new comedy by Thompson Buchanan, "A Lady of Long Ago."

Miss Edith Wynne Matthison is soon to appear in "The Deadlock," a new play by Margaret Turnbull.

John Mason is to take a leading role in a new Russian drama by Michael Morton to be produced by the Selwyn company. Chicago is to see Miss Julia Sander-

N. Y. PHONE RATES TO BE FIXED ON VALUATION BASIS

ALBANY, N. Y.—At a conference held here Wednesday adoption of a new schedule of rates for New York city, based on the valuation of the New York Telephone Company property and its earnings, was practically agreed on. Those present to meet Governor Glynn were members of the public service commission, Senator Foley, chairman of the committee which has power to investigate the rate question, and representatives of the telephone corporation.

The New York Telephone Company assured the Governor that it would be willing to ultimately play the entire cost of the elaborate inquiry demanded. Two schemes were thereupon proposed by the Governor. One was that the comptroller issue short term notes for the expense of the work and that at its completion his office be reimbursed by the company, and the other that the public service commission go on with the work, being paid on its voucher, as the work progressed, by the telephone corporation.

The conference adjourned to take up with the attorney general and controller the question of which of these schemes is more advisable.

MR. PARKER'S PLEA IN COMPERS CASE TAKES NEW VIEW

WASHINGTON—Alton R. Parker continues today his argument before the supreme court in defense of Samuel S. Compers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, against charges of contempt of court of which the labor leaders were convicted in the courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Parker presented the case from a standpoint entirely different from that submitted when the original appeal was argued in 1911. He declared that the utterances which have been made the basis for the contempt proceedings were a part of the campaign to induce Congress to remedy the threatened danger resulting from the supreme court's decision in the Danbury haters case, in which it was held that the Sherman antitrust law applied to labor organizations.

Labor appreciated then, he added, what the House has learned only lately, that the National Association of Manufacturers was engaged in a contest to wipe labor organizations out of existence.

DEMOCRAT WOMEN AVOID TAKING ANY SUFFRAGE ACTION

WASHINGTON—Mrs. William A. Culp, wife of the Representative from Illinois, announced on Wednesday that no action would be taken in recognizing woman suffrage. This she did just before the Women's National Democratic League was called to order for its second annual convention.

Suffrage, she explained, has no place in the Democratic platform and is not an issue for the party to decide upon just now. This quietest vigorous discussion between suffragists and anti-suffragists as to what course should be pursued by the organization.

Joseph W. Folk, solicitor of the state department, opened the convention with an address. He lauded the administration and its policies.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTS IN HOUSEKEEPING

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Because of recently increased interest in the art and practice of keeping house, the public schools of Montclair have expanded to admit several courses for housewives. There will be courses in every variety of cookery, a course in marketing, and courses in household efficiency.

How to cook dainties, how to market shrewdly, how to use left-overs with real economy—these are some of the topics for instruction. The courses, each of 10 lessons, will start on Jan. 19.

NEW SITE AND BUILDINGS FOR NORMAL ART ARE SOUGHT

Board of Education Also Seeks Legislative Aid for Various Needs in State System, Including Appropriations to Widen Work Being Done

Recommendations for legislation filed by the state board of education yesterday include appropriations of \$250,000 for a new site and buildings for the Massachusetts Normal Art School, \$158,000 for building and furnishing a dormitory for the Framingham Normal school, \$10,000 for bathing facilities and other improvements at the State Normal school in Worcester.

The State Normal schools in Lowell and Fitchburg seek appropriations, \$17,000 for painting, repairs and grounds, for the former and \$7000 for playgrounds and repairs for the latter. For Hyannis State Normal school \$2000 is requested to install an electric light system. Minor appropriations of \$2200 for the purchase of safes for the normal schools, \$5000 for making necessary investigations, drawing plans and specifications for the new normal art school are recommended.

The board further asks for an allowance to be determined by the Governor and council for the purpose of codifying the school laws. The board recommends a law providing tenure of office for superintendents and teachers, to become fully effective July 1, 1915. It proposes a three-year probationary period for teachers and superintendents, after which dismissal can only be by a majority vote of the whole committee, with 90 days' notice and the reasons in writing. Permission is asked to maintain classes for the proper training of teachers for vocational and continuation schools. The board asserts that, at present there are no agencies training teachers for these specific schools and that there is a shortage of such teachers.

TWO CANDIDATES FOR MAYORALTY CONTINUE WORK

Thomas J. Kenny Plans to Address Many Meetings Tonight, Some of Them Being in His Opponent's Stronghold

SOME CURLEY RALLIES

Thomas J. Kenny will continue his campaign this evening with another visit to Congressman James M. Curley's stronghold where he will talk in Jubilee hall, Grove Hall. Aside from Mr. Kenny, Councilman James A. Watson will be one of the principal speakers. Councilman Watson has so far been the special prey of hecklers who began their first invasion of Kenny rallies at the Saturday night rally in Faneuil hall.

Campaigning by both candidates for mayor is intensified as election day draws nearer. Congressman Curley's five rallies at noon today and five tonight, together with seven rallies for Thomas J. Kenny, show an increase in activities as Jan. 13 approaches. Congressman Curley's noon rallies are in the South End, Readville and Hyde Park.

Candidate Kenny will speak tonight at Jubilee hall, Grove Hall—Councilor James A. Watson, Samuel A. Borofsky, Jacob Lebowitch, Jacob L. Wiseman, Max Mitchell, Meyer Bloomfield, Samuel Hurwitz, C. M. Ackerman.

Hibernian hall, Charlestown—Councilor James E. Watson, Joseph F. O'Connell, Michael J. Brophy, Edward D. Collins, Thomas M. Joyce, W. L. V. Newton, Thomas F. Curley, Thomas J. Collins, John J. Douglas.

Cohen hall, 32 Cross street—Thomas F. Curley, Thomas J. Collins, John J. Douglas, Peter W. Collins, Thomas M. Joyce, W. L. V. Newton, Edward D. Collins, W. H. Sullivan, Michael J. Brophy.

Schwartz hall, 13 Leverett street—Jacob Lebowitch, Max Mitchell, Samuel Hurwitz, William H. Sullivan, Councilor James A. Watson, Myer Bloomfield, J. L. Silverman, David Kananoff, Peter W. Collins, Jacob L. Wiseman.

Kossuth hall, Roxbury, 1095 Tremont street—John J. Attridge, Michael J. Reidy, John J. Lydon, Edward F. McLaughlin, James A. Watson, James P. Timilty, Francis J. W. Ford, James T. Moriarty, J. E. O'Connell, Thomas J. Kenny.

Claremont Club, Ashland street, Rosindale—Sherwin L. Cook, Charles H. Tisdale, Frank L. Brier, John J. Hogan, John J. Drum, Michael J. Mulken.

Needham hall, 1488 Columbus avenue—James A. Watson, James P. Timilty, Francis J. W. Ford, James T. Moriarty, J. E. O'Connell, Andrew J. Laey, John J. Attridge, Michael J. Reidy, John J. Lydon, Edward F. McLaughlin.

Congressman Curley will speak tonight at rallies at: Ward 1, Chapman school, East Boston; ward 2, Lyceum hall, East Boston; ward 9, Franklin school, Dover and Washington streets; ward 10, Red Men's hall, Massachusetts avenue; wards 9 and 10, Parkman Institute, Berkeley, near Tremont street.

Mayor Fitzgerald will not take the stump for Thomas J. Kenny. As the result of reports that he was to speak at a Kenny rally next Saturday, the mayor again announces that he will take no active part in the campaign.

The Kenny rallies last night were free from interruption. Mr. Kenny spent the evening addressing gatherings in South Boston and Dorchester.

Mr. Kenny in his talks called attention to the fact that during the next four years \$130,000,000 to \$140,000,000 of the city's taxes will be expended, and that not a dollar can be appropriated without the consent of the mayor. He explained the need of a mayor who is thoroughly acquainted with the civic situation.

Congressman Curley continued his attacks on Mr. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Democratic city committee of ward 24, which is known as Mayor Fitzgerald's personal committee, an enthusiastic endorsement of Thomas J. Kenny for mayor was voted.

In preparation for the grand jury investigation into the securing of names for the mayoralty nomination papers, a sergeant from every police division in the city is today making a house to house canvass to determine the real number of fraudulent jurors. The officers will also be asked to have had their names written in without their knowledge.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the School Voters League, Dr. David D. Scannell was indorsed and a letter to voters issued, urging them to vote for the league candidate.

GOVERNOR WALSH TO BE GUEST

SALEM, Mass.—The annual dinner of the Essex Bar Association will be held at Youngs hotel, Boston, Saturday, Feb. 7. Governor Walsh will be one of the guests.

BOSTON WOOL MEN MEET

John Kendrick Bangs was the principal guest and only speaker at the dinner of the Boston Wool Trade Association last night at the Copley Plaza.

SHOE SALESMEN MEET

Shoe Trade Salesmen's Association held its eighth annual dinner last night at the Theodore with an attendance of 75 J. W. Murphy, president, was toast master.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMAL

HORSEKEEPER—Situation wanted. American woman, 30 years old. **SABE WALKER**, 51 Brook rd., Mattapan, Mass.

HORSEKEEPER Position wanted small, refined family, or sewing. **K. VINCENT**, 29 Pearl av., Winthrop, Mass.

HORSEKEEPER wants position in Boston, or vicinity. **MRS. M. W. WARD**, 287 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

HORSEWORK wanted by an experienced English maid; small family. **L. MORRIS**, 99 W. 10th St., Malden, Mass.

HORSEKEEPER, experienced, economical in management, excellent cook, desires engagement; would like to read aloud, at times, evenings; references. **MRS. S. WARD**, 45 E. Cottage st., Dorchester, Mass.

HORSEWORK wanted near Boston

woman with 3-year-old girl; reason wages. MRS. MARY GRAY, 8 Homer

Brookline, Mass.; tel. 1549 Brook.

HOLSEWORK wanted by day or w
MRS ANNIE CASTELLANO, 16 Cross
Somerville, Mass.

HOLSEWORK or chamberwork
by colored girl will sleep in. LILL
HILL, 14 Grant st., Allston, Mass.

LAUNDRESS or general housework
w/tes situation out of town. ETTA
AMS, suite 1, 86 Camden st., Boston

LIGHT DUTIES wanted at once for re
and light duties. DOROTHY W. M
E. BAYMAN, 501 Columbus av., Boston.

MATN—Neat young colored woman w
work in apartments. MARY CLARK,
Dundee st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE (American) w
work in country, as handy man and ho

DEPPER, MRS. LOUIS WESTON, 20 N
 Dineen st., Roxbury, Mass.
 MORNING WORK (until 3 o'clock)
 desired by young American woman. M
 ANNA LONG, 6 Wainwright st., I
 Chelsea, Mass.
 MORNING WORK wanted by co
 colored woman. MRS. JESSIE WILSON
 1 Cumston pl. off Shawmut av., Boston
 MORNING WORK, care of apartmen
 etc., wanted by colored woman. M
 MARTHA FAIRFAX, 732 Shawmut
 Boston.
 MORNING WORK wanted by colo

MORNING WORK wanted by young colored woman. **MRS. MATTIE MILLER**, Trumbull st., Boston.

MORNING WORK wanted by neat colored woman. **J. H. HENLEY**, 34 Marlborough st., Cambridge, Mass.

MORNING WORK wanted, cleaning, chamberwork, etc. **MRS. ORA MURRE**, 26 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

MORNING'S WORK or position as attendant in office or club wanted by capable young woman; can do anything. **BESS**

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FURNITURE, RUGS, LINOLEUMS—Ostermoller Mattresses, etc. POLLACKS—Howard and Saratoga Sts.

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GROCERIES—THE J. L. APPELEY CO., 844 Park ave., cor. Richmond st. VERY BEST GROCERIES.

RUBBER STORE—MILLER RUBBER STORE, 317 NORTH HOWARD STREET

INSURANCE—DAVID S. WELSH, 908 Keyser Bldg., Tel. St. Paul 3485

INTERIOR DECORATOR—Upholstering, Draperies, Furniture. WILLIAM NORDHOFF, 51 N. Howard st.

JEWELRY—Watches, Diamonds, Silverware. J. S. MACDONALD CO., 212 N. Charles st., Fidelity Bldg.

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE—COULSON & COMPANY, 326 North Charles st.

EASTERN

BALTIMORE, MD. (Continued)
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING—MADAME M. CAYE, 1215 No. Charles st., Baltimore

MEN'S HATS and GLOVES—WARNER and COMPANY, 222 and 224 W. Baltimore st.

MILLINERY in DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS—M. CRETCHFIELD WRIGHT, 128 N. Howard st.

PRINTING of CHARACTER—SCHNEIDERREITH and SONS, 208 South Sharp St.

REAL ESTATE—SAMUEL H. WILSON, 245 Calvert Bldg.

SHOES for MEN and WOMEN—N. HESS' SONS, 8 Greeley 2907

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER—Men's Furnishings, T. S. STRATTON & SON, Liberty St., opp. Hotel Rennett

TAILOR—SCHANA MAKES GOOD CLOTHES, 109 N. W. 10th St.

THE RUG STORE—OUR ANNUAL ORIENTAL RUG SALE, 1410 H St. N. W. Phone Main 1146

McDOWELL & COMPANY, 217 North Charles Street

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM—Home cooking, prompt service. 211 E. Fayette St., opposite postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stock Market Moves Up Moderately

READING IS CONSPICUOUS IN TRADING

Early Rise in Securities Prices Followed by Selling and Considerable Irregularity—Great Northern Drops

NEW HAVEN SELLS OFF

Stocks resumed their upward trend at the opening of the markets today. Reading led the advance in New York during the early sales. Other issues which recorded good gains were Erie, Amalgamated Copper, Steel and American Can. Great Northern preferred was conspicuously weak. New Haven also was inclined to sag. There is a better tone in the trading, but the tendency is toward conservatism. Prices eased off somewhat at the end of the first half-hour. Boston & Maine was higher on the local exchange. There was some trading in East Butte at higher prices.

Reading continued to attract most attention throughout the first half of the session. After opening up 1/4 at 160 1/2, it moved up to 170 1/2 and then sagged off. Union Pacific was unchanged at the opening at 158 1/2. After slight improvement it fell back a good fraction. Canadian Pacific opened up 1/4 at 209, receded fractionally and then rose to 210 before midday. The Harvester stocks again showed improvement.

Texas Oil opened up 1/4 at 133 1/2, and advanced to 136 1/2. California Petroleum sold off.

On the local exchange New Haven opened up 1/4 at 77 1/2 and declined to 75 1/2, rallying somewhat before midday. Boston & Maine opened up 1/4 at 47 1/2, receded fractionally, and again sold up to 48. Shoe Machinery showed fractional improvement, selling up to 57 1/2. At the beginning of the last hour the tone was barely steady. A drop in American Sugar was a feature of the trading in both New York and Boston.

INCREASE IN COPPER STOCKS

The Copper Producers' statement for the month of December shows that copper stocks on hand increased 43,509,438 pounds.

The production for December was 138,390,421 pounds compared with 134,087,708 pounds in November, 139,070,481 pounds in October and 143,354,042 pounds in December a year ago.

ANOTHER GAIN IN CAR SURPLUS

CHICAGO—According to a statement issued by the American Railway Association committee on relations between railroads the total surplus cars on Jan. 1 was 190,221, an increase of \$3,008 over the preceding report. Total shortage was 167,1 cars, decrease of 4,297. The net surplus was 188,550 cars.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS
American Railways 28, Columbia Steel 18 1/2, Electric Storage Battery 17 1/2, General Asphalt 17 1/2, Lehigh Valley 8 3/4, Lehigh Valley 7 1/2, Pennsylvania Steel 10 1/2, Philadelphia Company 30 1/2, Philadelphia Electric 20 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 19 1/2, Philadelphia Traction 82, Union Traction 40 1/2, United Gas Improvement 8 3/4.

FOREIGN METALS
LONDON—Best selected copper 268 1/2, off 1/2. Pig tin, quiet, spot 1160 1/2, off 10s. Futures, 1160 1/2, off 10s. Spanish pig lead 119, unchanged. Spelter 22 1/2, 34, unchanged. Cleveland warrants 50s, 11 1/2, up 1/2.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL
NEW YORK—The stockholders of Lord & Taylor voted to increase the second preferred stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, generally fair tonight and Friday; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight and Friday; probably occasional showers or rains moderate variable winds.

Weather conditions unsettled in northern districts, with local snow in the northern section and in the British North-west. It is cloudy in southern portions of the country. Temperatures are somewhat lower in the Northwest and slightly higher in nearly all other sections, above zero at all stations, and above the seasonal average in all northern districts. Pressure is low in about all sections, lowest in Ontario.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
At 8 a. m. 36.12 noon 38.12 39.12
Average in Boston yesterday, 33.17-23.17

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 32.22 New York 32.24
Buffalo 32.24 Philadelphia 32.24
Chicago 32.24 Pittsburgh 32.24
Denver 32.24 Portland, Me. 26.26
Des Moines 32.24 St. Paul 32.24
Jacksonville 40.81 St. Louis 40.81
Kansas City 40.81 Washington 32.24
Nantucket 32.24

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:12 High water 8:36 a. m.
Sun sets 4:20 Low water 8:36 p. m.
Length of day, 9:16; clear in southern districts.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	9	9	9	9
Am Ag Chem	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Az Chem	91	91	91	91
Amalgamated	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Can	31 1/2	32	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Can pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91
Am Car Pk	45	45	45	45
Am Cotton Oil	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Lined Oil	10	10 1/4	10	10
Am Lined Oil pf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Lysol	33	33	33	33
Am Smelting	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Smelting pf	99	99	99	99
Am Sugar	106 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Tel	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Tel pf	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Wood	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Anacosta	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ansco Realize Co	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Ansco Realize Co pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
At Coast Line	117	117	117	117
Bald Eagle	39	39	39	39
Bald Eagle pf	89	89	89	89
Beth Steel	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Beth Steel pf	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Brooklyn RY	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Brooklyn RY pf	121	121	121	121
Calumet	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Calumet pf	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
Can Pacific	209	210	208 1/2	209
Case Thrift Ma Corp	95	95	95	95
Cent Leather	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Ches & Ohio	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Chi M & St Paul	101 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chino	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gen Electric	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Gen Motor	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Gen Motor pf	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Goodrich	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Goodrich pf	82	82	82	82
Gr O & N	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gr O & N pf	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Gr O & N pf	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Harvester	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Harvester pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Illinois Cent	109	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
Inspiration	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter Marine	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Inter Met	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter Met pf	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Int Paper	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Kan City	25	25	25	25
Kresge Co	82	82	82	82
Louis & Nash	135	135	135	135
Mex Petrol	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Missouri	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N S P & S M	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Nat Enamel	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Nat Enamel pf	78	78	78	78
Nevada Con	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Y Central	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
N Y N H & H	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Ort & West	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ort & West pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Ort & West pf	26	26	26	26
Pac Mail	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pennsylvania	110	110	109 1/2	109 1/2
People's Gas	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Pitts Coal	87	87	87	87
Pressed Stear	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Ray Con	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Rep 1st pf	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Rep 1st pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rep 1st pf	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Rock Island	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Rock Island pf	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Rumley	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Rumley pf	40	40	38	38
Ry & S	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Seaboard A L	18	18	18	18
Seaboard A L pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sears-Robuck	185	185	185	185
Southern Pac	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Southern Pac pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Southern Ry	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Southern Ry pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
St L & S F	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
St L & S F pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
St L & S F pf	16	16	16	16
St L Sou	21	21	21	21
St L Sou pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Standard Oil	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Texas Copper	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Texas Copper pf	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Texas Pac	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Third Ave	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Un B & P	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Union Pac	158 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Union Pac pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U S C I P	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
U S C I P pf	40	40	40	40
U S C I P pf	54	54	54	54
U S Rubber	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U S Rubber pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U S Steel	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U S Steel pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Va-Car Chem	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Va-Car Chem pf	98	98	98	98
Walsh	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Walsh pf	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Western Union	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Westinghouse	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
W & L E	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
W & L E pf	19	19	19	19
Woodworth	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

CHURCH MEETING PASSES RESOLVES FOR WORLD PEACE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Resolutions were passed at the meeting held last night in Christ church against war, and pledges were made by the members of the audience to promote the advance of peace. Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, gave the principal address, and recommended that Portsmouth organize as a section of the New Hampshire Peace Society. Dr. Tryon took as the background of his address the historical peace service held in Christ church by the Russian and Japanese at the signing of the treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, which closed the Russo-Japanese war. He also spoke of William Ladd, founder of the American Peace Society, who formerly lived in Portsmouth.

LONDON STOCKS FLUCTUATE IN NARROW GROOVE

Price Movements Narrow and Hesitating and Lack of Animation Is Apparent in the Trading—Sentiment Better

AMERICANS ARE SLOW

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—Markets generally slightly better on bank rate reduction of 1/2 per cent. South African mines dull.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—Unsteadiness marked the final dealings. Gilt edged investments were an exception, leaving off at the top, influenced by weakness in loans and discounts incidental to the completion of repayments to the Bank of England. Home rails were flabby. Response to New York caused an irregularly lower range in Americans. Canadian Pacific received support and foreigners steadied on Paris preparations for large loans. Mines weakened on the beginning of the national strike in South Africa. Oils presented a firm front. De Beers off 3/16 at 17 1/2.

PARIS—Bourse closed firm.

BERLIN—A general tone of firmness featured the end of the bourse.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Consols money	71 1/2	
do account	71 1/2	
Amalgamated	92 1/2	
Aetna	92 1/2	
Baltimore & Ohio	92 1/2	
Canadian Pacific	209 1/2	
Chesapeake & Ohio	61 1/2	
Chicago Great Western	11 1/2	
St. Paul	100 1/2	
Denver & Rio Grande	17 1/2	
Erie	28 1/2	
do 1st pf	108 1/2	
Illinois Cent	108 1/2	
Louisville & Nashville	134 1/2	
Kansas & Texas	19 1/2	
New York	100 1/2	
Norfolk & Western	100 1/2	
Ontario & Western	203 1/2	
Pennsylvania	110 1/2	
Reading	104 1/2	
Southern Railway	23 1/2	
Southern Pacific	92 1/2	
Union Pacific	50 1/2	
United States Steel	50 1/2	
Wabash	27 1/2	

RAILROAD OPERATIONS FOR NOVEMBER LESS FAVORABLE

The 5 per cent rate had been in effect since Oct. 2 last when it was advanced 1/2 of 1 per cent.

LONDON—bar	silver steady	2978d.	to
of 1/8 d.			to

ing for Maine Central preferred stock issue to afford funds whereby that road could buy its stock held by the Boston & Maine.

credit balance at the clearing house today |
\$209,182.

Lynn—W. Oakman of A. E. Little & Co.
W. D. Carhart of Sherwood Shoe Co.

LONDON—A reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was made by the Bank of England in its minimum rate of discount today.

The 5 per cent rate had been in effect since Oct. 2 last when it was advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady; January 9s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. February 9s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d., May 9s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. European visible supply estimated at 3,710,000 tons, against 3,440,000 last year.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., up $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Mexican dollars 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.
LONDON—Bar silver steady 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., off $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$209,182.

Cincinnati, O.—A. Ramsfelder of The Ramsfelder-Erlick Co.
Lynn—W. Oakman of A. E. Little & Co.
W. D. Carhart of Sherwood Shoe Co.

Office of the Treasurer, 121 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

United Fruit Company

DIVIDEND NO. 38

A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, at the of-

DIVIDEND NO. 33
 A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE HOME FORUM

As to Accessibility of City Art Museums

That art museums are built for the use of the people and not as storage warehouses is the contention of a writer in the Newarker, organ of the free public library of that New Jersey city. He finds that the tendency everywhere is to set the art museums in distant parks and draws up a table to show how difficult of access the museums in most cases really are. The Metropolitan of New York is two and a half miles from the shopping center at Thirty-fourth street, but the Art Institute of Chicago is centrally located. That the location makes a vast difference is asserted from the fact that the Chicago museum drew last year from one fourth its population 30 per cent more visitors than New York's. Chicago spends annually about 4 per cent of what New York spends in the support and supply of the museum. It is small and unimportant as compared with New York. The contents of the Metropolitan are

indicated in the sum of \$540,000 paid for art objects in 1912, while Chicago paid only \$6500. Boston's museum is two miles from the Common, though it is not set in a distant park, but on one of the chief and most traveled thoroughfares leading to the suburbs. Simmons College, the girls Latin school, the New England Conservatory and other important schools are very near. Symphony hall and the opera house are its neighbors. Philadelphia's museum is four miles from the center. St. Louis is five.

American Diplomacy

No wantonness of strength will ever drive us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignoble criticism tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong or even because it is friendly. The attitude of our diplomacy may be indicated in a text of Scripture which Franklin—the first and greatest of our diplomats—tells us passed

through his mind when he was presented at the court of Versailles. It was a text his father used to quote to him in the old candle shop in Boston, when he was a boy: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings." Let us be diligent in our business and we shall stand—stand, you see, not crawl, nor swagger—stand as a friend and equal, asking nothing, putting up with nothing but what is right and just, among our peers in the great democracy of nations.—John Hay (1901).

On Reading in the Home

We know a family whose head made a compact with the children that each member of the family should take a turn at reading, and that each reader should select his subject from the material available in the home. It was also agreed that each topic should be discussed after the reading and questions asked and solutions worked out together. In this manner the Bible came in for its share of reading and

of such selections as excited active interest in and eager questions by the children. The Bible study thus became not a dry, faraway and intangible thing, but a vital, present and charming development of life and history, that almost entirely eclipsed fairy stories and other fiction. It is not what one reads to the children that counts, but the way it is presented and commented upon in an aside as the reader proceeds. Reading aloud is always to be commended, anyway.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

"All Which Is Real Now Remaineth"

All which is real now remaineth
And fadeeth never;
The hand which upholds it now sustaineth
The soul forever.
Leaning on Him, make with reverent meekness
His own thy will,
And with strength from Him shall thy utter weakness
Life's task fulfil.
And that cloud itself, which now before thee
Lies dark in view,
Shall with beams of light from the inner glory
Be stricken through.
And like meadow mist through autumn's dawn
Uprolling thin,
Its thickest folds when about thee drawn
Let sunlight in.
Then of what is to be, and of what is done,
Why queriest thou?
The past and the time to be are one,
And both are Now!
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

IN CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT IS SALVATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HE WHO would help his fellows and lighten some of earth's burdens is constantly watching his thought that his efforts may be constructive rather than destructive. Indeed, he who really serves humanity is spontaneously and naturally constructive. Evil must be overcome, most assuredly; conditions of sorrow and poverty and disease must

be remedied. But he who proposes only to tear down these wrongs is no true reformer. Constructive goodness is the only saving element in human affairs and the true helper is found always thinking, talking and working for the positive presence everywhere of what ever is right and good and true.

Now those of us who have tried to be constructive without the help of God are learning that our unaided personal efforts do not succeed. Human reason and human expectation are so interwoven with the belief in evil as power that human courage alone cannot stand. Fear suggests to every mortal that because others have failed, he may. And unless he has something greater than personal bravery with which to meet this insinuating error he knows hours of perplexity and defeat. Even faith, as it is commonly thought of by mankind, furnishes of itself no complete mental basis for exterminating fear. Faith must be enlightened, fortified, strengthened by an actual understanding of what God is, where He is, and how His law operates for the welfare of all of us. Then constructive knowledge of the power and presence of divine Mind and its ever-beneficent readiness to help mankind begins to build real defenses against the assaults of fear and its train of kindred evils. Thus God-established good is assured.

Mary Baker Eddy, through spiritual research in the Scriptures, discovered the actual law of God as it concerns and cares for man and the universe and after testing her discovery through experiment and demonstration set before the world the revelation, as it had been unfolded to her, of God's nature, presence, power and law. This is the teaching she was led to name Christian Science because she knew it to be the actual unerring provable Science of Christianity. Neither Mrs. Eddy nor the students of Christian Science offer any more apology to the world than Newton would offer for discovering gravitation or his fellow investigators for basing their work upon the rule and proof he furnished. Not timidly, not as a personal opinion, not with any doubt or uncertainty is Christian Science brought to the world. It is revelation of spiritual law, of law which stands eternal whether mortals avail themselves of it or not. And when we do come to understand it and base our thinking upon it, good appears constructively in daily experience because spiritual law sustains and perpetuates good eternally and upholds evil not at all.

Christian Science as expounded in its text-book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which Mrs. Eddy has written, reveals God to be limitless, everywhere-present divine Mind; not knowing evil, but conscious of spiritual reality, good, only. If then divine Mind is All-intelligence, All-good, its very presence must shut out evil; and if divine Mind is everpresent it reduces evil to the never-present. But we say, how about this evil, material world about us, this evil human nature in ourselves? And Christian Science answers according to spiritual logic that while this evil is seen, because believed in by us as mortals, it truly is never present to the divine Mind which knows only its own infinite purity and per-

fection. Compare good and evil to light and darkness, if you will. Light cannot know the darkness. The instant light appears darkness is not. Light, present, makes darkness impossible. Then suppose you and I dwell in darkness and suddenly light should flood in upon us. The darkness which was so real, so tangible, so all-enveloping to us, now is not because light is. And at the time the darkness seemed something to us, it never did exist to the light. So Christian Science does not say evil is unreal to mortals; indeed evil sometimes would seem the sum total of their experience. It does say, however, that evil is entirely unreal to God, as darkness is to light; and the great solace of this eternal logic lies here—that when God, divine Mind, is seen to be everywhere present. He comes into our thinking as light into a darkened room and our own belief in, faith in, indulgence of or fear of evil drops away and constructive goodness based in God takes the place of the darkened destructive beliefs which arose from ignorance of God.

So the Christian student making his small beginnings toward a full Christianity, has to keep his thinking always constructive, always testifying to the presence and power of good. No Christian who sees the mental nature of

human life and experience can dare to let the blasts of malice and hate, of selfishness and criticism and greed, blow across his thinking; can afford to permit fear or doubt or discouragement to darken it. As all experience is thought externalized then to say with the whole heart "Enter, God!" and to obey the divine influx, is to let divine Mind think its thoughts through us; is to let constructive good build with us and to see destructive evil beliefs disappear.

Not in an instant is this work accomplished. Little by little is salvation wrought. The sincere worker, however, never leaves a conversation with criticism or doubt or fear unpermitted; never admits as power any threatening evil; never gives error vitality or entity by so much as lending thought or tongue to its service. Such effort is truly constructive effort. Consistently and persistently pursued it keeps us busier than any material occupation. To set about watching our own every thought is to undertake no small task. But the joy of upholding the beauty, the purity, the God-bestowed integrity of man and the universe, all of which is the truth about God's creation, is its own rich reward. Living and loving this better way we cease to be witnesses for the destructive claims of evil and learn to

think, speak and act always for the positive presence of God with His universe—"God with us." This constructive effort means the golden rule obeyed: the brotherhood of man well in view; righteousness, mercy, truth, peace and plenty prevailing over want and woe. God speed the day when the intellectual Christianity, the self-satisfied Christianity, the Christianity of ritual and form and outward show shall yield in the hearts of all of us to constructive Christianity effort! Then the problems of home and school and city and nation will soon be solved and salvation will be at hand.

DUTCH CHURCH OF FORDHAM MANOR

A CHURCH building, described in its day as resembling the English pigeon houses, is the subject of an interesting historical calendar issued by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New York. The church is the quaint box-like building with a cupola which used to stand at the corner of what are now Aqueduct avenue and Fordham Landing road. It was the Dutch church of Fordham Manor and there were troublous times over the possession of the church lands. Fordham Manor had been willed to the church by Cornelius

Steenwyck and his wife in the year 1684, with the proviso that the land was not to be sold but kept for the support of the church forever. The tenants of Fordham Manor did not like the church as landlord, and neighboring lords of the manor claimed part of its territory, which involved over five square miles. At last the church petitioned the General Assembly of New York to allow it to sell the lands. A picture on the calendar shows a group of men affixing the notice of the intended petition to the door of the church. The petition was granted, and in 1753 the lands began to be sold off. Among the more important purchasers were well known names in the borough of the Bronx, like Lewis Morris, Theophilus Hunt, Oliver Delancey, Isaac Valentine, Peter Delancey, Walter Briggs, John Delancey, Isaac Varian and Jacob Dyckman.

The little square church, built about 1701, was replaced by a larger and more pretentious one in 1790, the old building being removed to the meadows near. It has been remodeled and still stands, being used for storage purposes by its present owner, Mrs. John T. Pultz.

MUSICAL RHYTHM IN READING POETRY

ANALYZING the poetical rhythms of certain specimens of English verse, the editor of "Poetry" finds it strange that Sidney Lanier was the first after all the years, to discern the relation of English verse to musical rhythm and to explain it exactly as musical rhythm is explained. This commentator would do away with the old attempt to divide every poetic line into feet of exactly the same number of syllables and frankly adopts the normal musical rhythm. In music the whole line to be sure may be in two-four and three-four rhythm, that is, divided into feet or measures that have one accented count and one or two unaccented counts, but each or any one of these counts may be subdivided or any of them be given to a single tone or syllable if this is desired. There is no attempt to make equal trochees or dactyls or iambs of the tone-groups. The musical tones are strung along the formal rhythmic line with the utmost freedom. This is really what the poets do, as Lanier points out. The poets put phrases into the normal rhythm of speech and the places where the rests would be printed in music, sometimes on the accented count, are in poetry the normal pauses that any one would make in saying the words. The Procrustean laws of prosody in English, at least, exist largely in the books, and are more honored in the breach than otherwise by the actual practice of poets.

For example, to read the first two lines of "Hiawatha" by the old-fashioned rule of scansion makes them as follows, the capital in each case showing the accent: Should you Ask me Whence these Stories, Whence these Legends And traditions, With the Odors Of the Forest, etc. It is clear that the "heavy-light" form of the four feet in the first line is fitted to the natural rhythm of the line. But in the second line the mechanical pattern does not fit the words. No one would accent the word "and."

In the third line two words get false accents, "with" and "of." These lines read with the natural stress fall easily into musical rhythm. Instead of reading the word legends as if it were two equal syllables, and then accenting the following and, one reads it

Legends . . . and tra Di-tions
lingering over the second syllable of

legends as the syllable itself demands. This leaves the accent silent, as in a tied note in music; it also permits "and" to be driven on to the latter part of the foot, which puts it in its properly subordinate place. The same is true of the third line: the words "with the" should be given two eighths instead of each a quarter. The first part of the foot is left to a quarter rest, exactly as would be done in setting the words to music.

With the o-dors-of-the for-est—
This is the secret of reading poetry—to give every word its natural stress, and yet preserve the rhythmic mold. It will never do to read these lines without feeling the silent accents. Every strong pulse or accent in the line must be felt by the reader, but the unimportant words must not be read on the accent. The line, "With the rushing of great rivers," shows the beauty of this method. We hold the second syllable of rushing past the accent with excellent effect. It helps the word to express the sound of rushing water. To make "of great" come quickly on two eighths instead of on separate quarter counts, also helps the sense of hurry or rush that is likewise felt here. Any one who will read good poetry aloud trying to account for every normal stress in the words and also for the series of rhythmic accents in every foot (leaving some of them silent, but feeling them all), will gain a new and often surprising light on the real meaning of poetry.

DESIGNING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE

THE history of the great exhibition of 1851 in London is of absorbing interest and at the present time when colossal exhibitions follow one another in rapid succession one can scarcely realize the extraordinary excitement aroused and the importance attached to it. Of great interest also is the story of how the Crystal Palace, in which the exhibition was housed and which has lately been secured for the British public for all time, came into being. The directors of the exhibition were greatly puzzled as to accommodation, for they found on calculation that no building in the world was sufficiently large to receive the contents of the exhibition. Two hundred and fifty designs were submitted of buildings suitable for the directors' purpose but none were satisfactory and a design worked out by the exhibition committee from the plans of various architects, with the addition of a gigantic dome "entirely their own," found no favor with the public. Only a fortnight before the specifications for the new building were to be issued Mr. Paxton, a celebrated horticulturist, decided to step in a plan. This was on Friday, June 11, 1850.

"Then," Mr. Paxton said at a meeting of the Derby Institute, "I went to the Menai straits to see the third tube of the Britannia bridge placed, and on my return to Derby I had to attend to some business during which time, however, my mind was devoted to this project; and, whilst the business proceeded, I sketched

the outline of my design on a large sheet of blotting paper. Having sketched the design I sat up all night, until I had worked it out to my own satisfaction; and, by the aid of my friend Mr. Barlow, on the 15th, I was enabled to complete the whole of my plans by the Saturday following." The design, as every one knows, was that of a huge building in the style of a garden conservatory made of iron and glass. Mr. Paxton's scheme met with a good deal of opposition from the building committee but Robert Stephenson, a member of the committee, was with him and he had also the support of the prince consort and the people. Finally the glazed "palace" was chosen unanimously by the building committee and the royal commissioners.

Christlike Virtue

Love, Mercy, Peace, have each their shining place,
To make less harsh our . . . human race—
But Gentleness is grace vouchsafed to few—
A Christlike virtue, soft as falling dew.
—W. H. Hayne.

Michigan's Rivers

Michigan is already famous for the lumber which her forests have produced and which was floated and milled on her abundant streams; and at least one manufacture, that of furniture, comes trippingly to the tongue of all the world when speaking of this state of the three lakes. Michigan's water power has not begun to be further developed. In an area of 58,000 square miles are 10 principal rivers and the locations for mills promise all the way from 50 to 3000 horsepower. The total power which could easily be developed is stated to be at least 250,000.

Napoleon's Argument

In the Council there were men of much more eloquence than I had. I always defeated them by the simple argument—two and two make four.—Napoleon Bonaparte.

Friendly Service

Sometimes I believe that the greatest thing a man's friends can do for him is to drive him into a corner with God.—Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.

Every New Year

Let every new year find you a better person.—Franklin.

Science

And

Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

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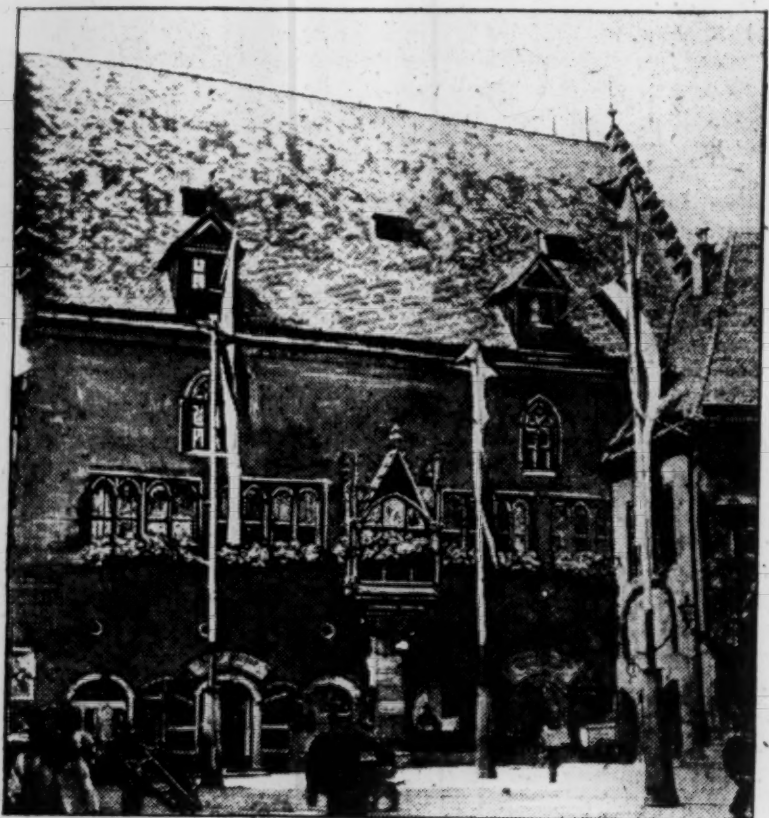
ADDRESS

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RATHAUS, RATISBON, BAVARIA



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ADVERTISING IN ITS NEW DIGNITY

MANY great firms no longer do their own advertising. They put them selves wholly into the hands of one of the large advertising houses that not only write and otherwise prepare the advertisements after the most approved methods but place these advertisements in whatever way they deem best. Thus the advertising of today is a thing of expert knowledge and also of art. These things are illustrated in an account found in the American Magazine of a young man's first day in business. His mother was a business woman and so she knew how to advise him. She did not send him forth thinking that he would be made head of his department the first morning. She said to him, rather, "If they ask you to go sweep down the back stairs, do it and do it well; then if you think a different kind of broom would be better tell them so—they will like that." What actually happened to the boy is that he ran into the head artist of the advertising company where he was applying for work. The young man whom the artist had been using for a model, because he wore his clothes like a gentleman and not like a dummy in a shop window, was missing. The boyish applicant also knew how to wear his clothes and was promptly invited by the manager to pose for a figure in an advertisement. After a flush of resentment the boy remembered his mother's warning and consented. In the studio another surprise waited him. A young girl applying for post as model was modishly dressed, if in rather an extreme of fashion. She would not do. The artist absolutely

must have, as he expressed it, the real thing. The figures could not be drawn without a model and they must be drawn from models who really looked like gentlemen and ladies.

This is of course only one tiny detail of the business, but it serves to illustrate what the sound excellence is of the work in advertising nowadays. This boy, by the way, told the manager that he had been advertising manager of the college paper all through his course at a well-known university and he supposed this had given him a "pretty broad knowledge of the business." His first half hour in the artist's studio taught him, however, that he had not even begun to understand either the artistic qualities or the real literary gifts and training that are today going into advertising work.

Men and Women Teachers

The total number of women teachers in the public schools of the United States was estimated for 1913 at about 412,800. The men in the schools number over 110,000, or about 21 per cent of the total. This is a larger proportion of men teachers than is usually supposed, for it is about one in five.

Praising God

Let us praise God not only with our lips—but in our lives. Let us show our sense of His great mercies by a humble, holy and obedient walking before Him all our days.—George Hodges.

Honolulu

Honolulu is one of the finest ports in all the world. The curved beach is fringed with cocoanut trees and waving palms, says the Progressive Teacher. The city nestles in a lovely valley, with lofty volcanic mountains in the background, and is enveloped in a wealth of tropical foliage, in the shade of which are stately houses and pretty cottages with broad verandas. Every home seems to be surrounded by flowering plants of some kind, the humblest having a profusion of roses, lilies, palms and vines. The people are so fond of flowers that they always wear them when they go about the streets. On their holidays and at their feasts, they wear yards of brilliant blossoms.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Cooper.

Picture Puzzle



What state?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 8, 1914

Gov. Walsh Offers An Ample Program

DAVID I. WALSH brings to the governorship of Massachusetts an enthusiasm for government. His address to the Legislature upon taking office displays his confidence in the possibility of making political and social conditions ideal if only there is sufficient law-making. No program quite equal to this has before been passed to the old commonwealth's General Court. It sweeps through all the branches of the government, seems to look into every cranny, omits no opportunity to propose alterations that in more than one instance seem to have no clearer worth than that they are alterations. Even so, the process is not completely outlined. Those who read the message in the Monitor today, who fancied that the young and alert new chief executive had outlined changes with an enterprise that in no wise stopped short of completion, may note the concluding statement: "I omit some things to avoid the risk of recommending too much." Yet included in the projects earnestly supported is the calling of a constitutional convention to recast the fundamental law in such a number of ways as to be beyond the possibility of any Legislature's grapple at a single session.

Seriously it may be doubted if Massachusetts needs the building over proposed in this searching address. We believe we detect an over-confidence in the potency of mere change. To shift administrative duties from one board to another, to change the number of members up or down, to reverse the action of the last Legislature by turning to the railroads to support the commission that handles their supervision, these are instances of experimentation of the kind that keeps the Legislature busy and administration uncertain. The larger instance of change of form with little certainty of the end in view is the proposal to abolish annual elections and to offset this removal of government from close accountability by setting up the recall.

The treatment of the Governor's ample proposals by the Legislature will need to be selective. It will be agreed that there is no injury to result from the offering of a too generous program, if the list be scanned with care and those projects of reform that are capable of support by evidence of their need and worth adopted. There is much that may well engage the Legislature's best thought and that commends itself to the approval of the public. The taxation inequalities that come from an outgrown system demand all that the address asks for them in the way of change. The primaries need the removal of the features that put their continuance in doubt. The demand for the state's assumption of the costs of informing the voters as to candidates is well stated. The view of the state's duty as to labor disputes, compulsory publicity and not compulsory arbitration, accords with the best thought of the time. It is only the sweeping extent of the proposed changes in the boards that oversee the public utility companies that raises a question of the possibility of valuable results.

The treatment of the railroad question by the Governor is evidence of serious study and its conclusions have the highest value in that they put the responsibility on the stockholders to readjust the companies in the interest of the public, a call to duty that can hardly fail to have effect. Throughout the address the earnest purpose of the new head of the state government to guard the honor and serve the welfare of the state is unmistakable.

Cleveland Idea of Direct Marketing

BELIEF as to the proper functions, possibilities and limitations of municipalities has undergone numerous changes in recent years, and from all appearances many other readjustments of thought to new conditions will be necessary before the progressive element shall rest content. It is not so much the fact that Cleveland has a municipal market that calls for attention here, since municipal markets are no longer rare, but rather, the Cleveland idea regarding this and other forms of municipal enterprise. It seems reasonable to take it that Charles Kamp, Cleveland's market master, speaks with representative authority on this subject. From that point of view what he has to say is doubly interesting.

Starting out with the proposition that since municipalities help citizens by operating waterworks, electric light plants and other utilities, he is unable to account it an extraordinary thing that they should help their inhabitants to solve the food problem. Here, he points out, is involved the largest of all expenditures made by the public. It has been shown by statisticians that 42 per cent of the earnings of every man in the United States, figuring the matter on the per capita basis, is spent for foodstuffs. Then, he asks, why should not the municipality see to it that its people are wholesomely and economically fed?

Inevitably, questioners will at once arise who will want to know where the line is to be drawn if the municipality is to engage in matters that have heretofore been left to the individual. If the municipal market succeeds in Cleveland and in other places largely because it eliminates, to use Mr. Kamp's words, "several mediums of exchange which help to increase the price of commodities," thereby enabling the consumer to buy direct from the producer, "why," it may be asked, "cannot the system be carried further—why not eliminate the middleman in clothing, boots and shoes, commodities in general?"

Perhaps the only answer that can be made to this at the present time by Mr. Kamp or by anybody else, is that the time for answering it has not arrived. Municipalities have all they can do at present to carry on successfully the undertakings already assumed. And when it is considered that these undertakings are far more numerous and diversified than they were twenty-five years ago, the answer indicated will seem reasonable. There is little danger that innovations of a radical character will be forced upon municipalities. Their people must grow to the point, first, of desiring changes for the better, whether these changes be moderate or radical, and then to the point of demanding and compelling them. It may be set down as a rule that what municipalities are determined upon obtaining they will have.

THE horseshoeing course at Cornell University doubtless will include instruction as to the dark blue shoe on the floor which the horseshoer carelessly asks the visitor to pick up.

The All-India Moslem League

THE reconstruction of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League must be a matter of great satisfaction, not only in Muhammadan circles, but to many outside those circles. As will be remembered, Ameer Ali, the president of the London branch, resigned his position some time ago, because of the attempt which was made by Mahomed Ali and Wazir Hasan, two members of the Young Muhammadan party, supported by a considerable body of Young Muhammadan opinion in India, to impose a more advanced policy upon the league. Mr. Ali's resignation was immediately followed by the retirement of His Highness the Aga Khan, who entirely supported Mr. Ali's view, from the leadership of the league. For the time the whole question lay in a state of solution, but finally crystallized out into reconstruction, with Ameer Ali as honorary president of the London branch, and the Aga Khan as president of the league itself, thus demonstrating that the councils of wisdom had prevailed.

It is a platitude in Indian politics to say that one of its greatest problems is the growth of the nationalist spirit, and whilst the whole question, in its many ramifications, is eminently one for experts, yet those who stand outside a great question, and who are, at any rate, familiar with its main features, are often able, by bringing the matter to the touchstone of principle, to determine its ultimate issue, being content to leave the details of its working out to those more familiar with the subject. The inalienable right of all peoples to govern themselves cannot be doubted. They must, however, be able to govern themselves and to do it without inconvenience to their neighbors. The Young Muhammadan in India is awakening to his inalienable right, but he has not yet come to realize that inalienable rights carry with them inalienable responsibilities, and that the teeming millions of India are not yet ready to undertake their responsibilities in this respect.

In the course of one of those enlightened speeches which have done so much in the past to guide Indian Muhammadan opinion into wise paths, the Aga Khan said recently, that the present accomplishment of the ideal of self-government for India was impossible, but it is to be noted that he spoke of it as an ideal, and his qualification as to time had its meaning and intention.

In his recent discussion of contemporary journalism as practised in the United States, the administrative head of the Associated Press said that the "human interest" story had been much overworked. He was sure that the public was hungry for something more substantial in the form of reliable facts and significant opinions, the latter either reported as voiced by speakers of eminence or held by editors and expressed by them in editorials worthy of the name. In connection with this practical discussion of a matter that must interest all journalists, whatever their status as freemen or as hired advocates, it is interesting to note that R. Fulton Cutting, eminent among the civic statesmen of New York city, in an elaborate and formal discussion of the immediate needs of the metropolis, says that more publicity as to theories and methods of government should be fostered by the Mitchell administration. The public, Mr. Cutting says, "wants news about methods as well as news about men."

Wherever and whenever, during the past ten years, any newspaper in the United States has deliberately decided to broaden its range of news service so as to include civic reforms, social justice campaigns, city planning projects and like activities, it has found its enterprise appreciated by a constituency of readers who had been fast becoming disloyal because of the triviality and futility of the incessant newspaper stream of gossip about persons.

The theory that the people want the vulgar and inconsequential stuff that is now given them in so many papers, or that they prefer it above all other kinds of reading matter, has no basis in fact. If the masses of the people had no higher ideals, journals that hold nobler conceptions of social service and that decline to become gossip-mongers could not flourish as they do.

Mr. Cutting's desire, so far as it can be satisfied by action from city hall, no doubt will be met. With a pioneer of the bureau of municipal research now serving as city chamberlain the news furnished to the press from official headquarters is likely to be of an informing sort but not calculated to bolster up personal reputations or to meet the appetites of lovers of sensation. What the metropolitan press will do on its own account in exploiting measures and methods and not men, that is another and unpredictable matter.

Real Aid for Forest Protection

NOR to minimize all that has been undertaken in the states for the protection and development of the forests, it may still be claimed that when Massachusetts amended her constitution to permit a different form and rate of taxation for forest lands the most effective practical step was made possible. It remains for the state Legislature to frame statutes that will take advantage of the opportunity opened by the amendment. Under the guidance of the Massachusetts forestry department, which in turn is helped by the forestry association, legislation will be sought that will lessen the inducement to remove the trees as soon as they reach a considerable commercial value. The old saying that the power to tax is the power to destroy will get its truth affirmed in the inverted form that the power not to tax is the power to preserve.

Briefly stated, the legislation sought would assess woodland at a low valuation, leaving out all consideration of the value of the timber; it would require registration, and when the time came for the removal of the trees it would make demand for a percentage of the timber's value for the town. Under such a law the carrying of the growing trees would involve no burden of taxation, and there would be some object in letting the trees attain their full growth. There would be also the bright probability that the change in policy would encourage the selective cutting instead of the clean sweep.

There can hardly be a duty of the Legislature more positive than the carrying into effect of the amendment which breaks away from the old New England rule of taxing everything in sight to the full limit of its value, and which sets up instead a rule of fairness to the owner of woodlands and to the public with its superior interest in forest preservation. Other states can hardly fail to heed the Massachusetts example if they have not already supplied one to her, as have Vermont and New York.

More News About Methods and Ideals

IN her hints regarding the practical gown, a Monitor fashion page writer takes the sensible position that the practical need not necessarily be unrelated to the artistic. There is a very widespread misapprehension on this score. It is a misapprehension that not only conduces to unattractiveness in person, but frequently to positive ugliness in things. It is responsible for much of the commonplace in the world. The idea that the practical, to be entirely practical, must be stripped of the last vestige of the sentimental or the artistic is responsible for mediocrity in expression and thought. It is thus that many things, otherwise inexplicable in the individual and the crowd, the home and the community, may be accounted for. Thus comes the pitiful story not only of the human machine but of the average industrial district and city waterfront. It has been a superstition among men as among women for centuries that the practical must be plain, that the sentimental and artistic are for the lighter side of existence and should not be taken on save by way of relaxation or for holiday purposes.

Therefore it is refreshing and inspiring to find in the fashion writer's depreciation of the tendency among women to make the dress that is intended for practical wear unattractive, "when a touch here or there or a little dash of style would take but little more time and would give the dress an air of attractiveness that would permit of its being worn many times where it could not be otherwise." Such a friendly hint or useful admonition might be directed toward men as well as toward women and might be applied to many other than things to wear. A "touch here and there and a little dash of style," indeed, would be helpful over the entire domain of the practical. A touch of sentiment here and there and an occasional dash of the artistic would go an immense distance in our time toward giving relief to the heaviness of iron, steel, stone, brick and business. This counsel, by the way, is not experimental. It has been followed in many instances and with great success. So satisfactory have been the results, indeed, that many who have given it a careful trial have pronounced it practical. When the sentimental can be brought to recognition of this sort, there is little to be desired except that more and more people shall be enlisted in the movement for the infusion of light and color into the somber and the dull.

New flour mills in Kansas City will turn out 3000 barrels a day by automatic machinery. No hand will touch the wheat from the time it reaches the mill until it is placed in sacks. Automatic bakeries are less rare than they used to be, likewise, but, so far as known, buttering must still be done by hand.

The number of telephones in use throughout the world today is said to be 12,318,000. The number in use this minute can only be conjectured.

Fruits of Socializing School Ideals

WITH nearly two thousand paid workers enrolled in social centers in seventy-one cities of the United States and with the centers utilizing nearly one thousand public schoolhouses for purposes of instruction and recreation of adults and children, promoters of this new way of democratizing education and assimilating native and alien naturally take heart and grow enthusiastic. Well they may, considering how recently the project to make the schoolhouse serve as a community forum, dance hall and adult school, won publicity and popularity. The statistical national survey on this matter, just completed by the Russell Sage Foundation, is one so heartily commending the project on the basis of results already attained that it is difficult to conceive how any obstacle can be found to block its ultimate conquest of the entire public school system, first so much of it as is rural in environment and secondly that part which is urban.

It was bound to come in a democratic state sooner or later. The gregariousness of youth and of adults, supplemented by reasoned convictions as to the need of human associations among persons of differing races and creeds if the nation's unity of spirit and ideal is to be kept alive, all made it inevitable that sooner or later community ongoings must be more fraternal. To the church must now be added the day school as a community magnet attracting within its walls all sorts of persons, some for information and some for inspiration, and all for patriotic as well as vocational and recreational ends.

Statistics cannot describe the vitalizing influences which radiate from a great school building. Properly used, then, day and night, week after week and year after year, it has a profoundly constructive and integrating influence upon youth and adults. More and more as time goes on the school building is coming to be a real civic center.

An "any-means-to-an-end" program said to have been agreed upon by leaders of the suffrage movement in New York city will, we opine, cause many judicious friends of the franchise for women to grieve. There is to be resort to all the prevalent social fads and frills, and with no regard for the fact that some of these social fads and frills are far beneath the dignity of the movement they are intended to advance. Public dancing to phonograph music in a rented shop, card playing, raffles "and everything else that suffrage ingenuity can devise," constitute a plan of campaign that will hardly appeal to the sympathies of people who favor equal suffrage because they believe it will elevate womanhood.

All the progress made by the woman franchise movement in this country so far—and, as a matter of fact, the progress has been great—has been made through the employment of very different processes. In the states where the movement has partaken most of the spectacular and the sensational, little real headway has been achieved. The route of the "hike" is marked by failures rather than by successes. Descents from dignity have nowhere improved the prospects. Such a program as that said to be arranged in New York city may attract the attention of the curious; it can hardly win the support of the thoughtful.

Woman is not likely to dance, or card-play or "hike" herself into political equality. More likely is she by these means, we think, to turn against the suffrage cause the influential public opinion which has recently in the East, as in the West, been displaying a pronounced bias in its favor.

Dancing Into Political Equality